Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 133 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £270,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
Paid Up Capital	4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

C. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof, is 5 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. . . . . sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, recpectively.
Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

FOR SPORTSMEN.
CRICKET
BATS—BALLS—STUMPS—GAUNTLETS. NETS—LEG GUARDS—GLOVES.
TENNIS
RACKETS—PRESSES—NETS.
BADMINTON
BATS—NETS—SHUTTLECOCKS.
HOCKEY
STICKS—BALLS.
FOOTBALLS
BLADDERS—INFLATORS.
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 *per insertion; every additional word half anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

LOST, STOLEN, Etc.

STOLEN—At Matheran on the night of the 1st instant a CURRENCY NOTE No. SB/17 13893 of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand). Finder will be rewarded. Apply to Box No. 358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 26

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER —Improved Model No. 3, just received. Ball-bearing Carriage, Visible, Two-color Ribbon, Back-spacer, compact, light-running, Large Ribbon spools, front stroke, stencil cutting device, wide universal key-board and equipped with all modern devices. The National weighs only 9 lbs. and is particularly suitable for business, professional or home work. Price including compact Travelling Case, Rs. 180 only. Buy a National to-day and get more for less money. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Teele, "Writertype."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of diseases, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write full particulars. Three days' treatment, to be sent free, if cure is felt sure. 'SREE' WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. 4196

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

WANTED you to purchase at once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhaust. Coachmen and Chauffeurs' Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill, Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Young Intelligent CLERK, good handwriting necessary, Typist preferred. See personally AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT CO., New Queens Road. 4

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Persian and English to take up higher classes in a Local High School. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 352, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 19

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Oil Press and Mills. Salary according to abilities. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating experience to MERWANJI BANA & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 4590

WANTED At Once—A competent ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER. Good salary and prospects to suitable applicant. Apply BOMBAY AGENTS' CO., 160-177, Hornby Road, Bombay. 28

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in PERSIAN, and a qualified LADY TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 29

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent ACCOUNT CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms to Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 34

WANTED—Qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR with University qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, C. I. 4575

WANTED—An experienced and competent TEACHER, male or female, to teach the first standard Gujarati and English to a Hindu boy at Chowpatty from 12 to 4. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 362, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 37

APPLICATIONS are invited for vacancies as TURNERS and FITTERS in the Workshop of the Electrical Engineer to Government. Only experienced men need apply W. F. STUART-MENTETH, Electrical Engineer to Government, P. W. D., Bombay. 8

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GUJRATI OFFICE CLERK, knowing typewriting and correspondence, for import and export office and also a man with a general market experience. State age, nationality and experience. Apply Box No. 353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 21

WANTED—(1) EXPERT DYER, one with practical experience in a textile mill preferred. Pay up to Rs. 800 per month according to qualifications. (2) Qualified CHEMIST for dyes. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 according to experience and qualifications. Apply in confidence to Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three TYPISTS of which two short hands, starting salary 40 and 45 according to qualifications with three rupees yearly promotion, none having less than two years' experience should apply. Apply sharp stating age, nationality and experience to Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 15

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY FOR KARACHI—English knowing FOREMEN to attend coaling of steamers. Applicants must be prepared to enter into service agreement for one year. Apply in writing only, stating age, nationality, previous experience and salary required to FAKIRJEE COWASJEE, Watson's Hotel, Bombay. 6

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for State Workshops, Alwar. The applicant must be well up in smithy, foundry, carpentry and telephones and must have 5 or 6 years practical experience of any Railway shops or some recognised Firm. Man who has done work with his own hands in the shops will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Good prospects for really good man. Please apply at once to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar. 31

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young and energetic Hindoo having long experience in the general Import trade and expert in piece-goods WANTS SITUATION as a MANAGER. Apply Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 24

AN experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK with thorough knowledge of Correspondence and Typewriting needs work, morning and evening after 5 p.m. Apply Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as GENERAL CLERK, by experienced young Hindu, knowing English Gujrati Accounts, Correspondence and Typewriting. Please write Box No. 333, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4546

SITUATION WANTED by a young energetic medical student having good knowledge of Hindi and Urdu, can talk and read Gujrati well and to some extent in Marathi also, as an Assistant Practitioner, Assistant Bacteriologist, Salesman and Travelling Agent or as a Tutor in the said line. Apply Box No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 22

WANTED.

WANTED.—An AIREDALE PUP (thorough-bred, rough-haired). Apply to "F", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Buyers for strictly pure American Red Lead, 1 cwt. packing, good quantity. Apply sharp to Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 23

WANTED—PUPILS by an experienced lady Matric, for Music and English. Apply Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4584

WANTED.—A big PLOT OF GROUND on long lease between Mazgaon and Dadar with Compound small Bungalow, Sheds and Godowns fit for Oil Mills. Apply with full particulars and lowest rent possible to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4511

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

WANTED.—OIL MILLS, HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, ROTARY MILLS, CRUDE OIL ENGINE 40 to 50 horse power in working order with Tanks for Oil and Water, pumps and pipes, Filters, Press-Rollers, Decorticators, Heating Kettle, etc., and accessories for a a Soap Factory such Cast Iron Frame, English Bar and Tablet Cutting Machine, Stamping Machine, etc., Apply with full particulars and lowest prices to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4510

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Complete OIL MILL MACHINERY, excellent condition, hydraulic presses system. Apply GINWALA, Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road. 4694

STAMPS—50 different War Issues Rs. 10; 100 different Rs. 30. Write for List of War Stamps to IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Allahabad. 27

TO BE SOLD—STUDEBAKER CAR, 20 Horse Power, Torpedo Shape, with 4 cylinders, self-starter, etc. Condition almost new. Price Rs. 6,500 or nearest offer called. Apply to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4564

FOR SALE—One 230 Volt direct current ceiling FAN, one 110 volt, 5 ampere DYNAMO, and 3 carbon arc LAMPS with large round shades 110 volts, all in working order. IMPERIAL ELECTRIC and VULCANIZING WORKS, Yoosuf Manzil, Lamington Road. 14

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chauffeurs' Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Reliable Second-hand Typewriters, any make, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons and Olivers. National Portable, latest model, new, Rs. 180. Best Quality Ribbons and Carbon Papers. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
30 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET to Hindus only—FLAT on Hughes Road, Choupaty, available on the 1st July. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 4608

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month after the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

THE MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1918.
33

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—Large stock of the best Indian teak wood seasoned and equals, Burmah teak, sawn in Steam Saw Mill in all sizes: viz:—Beams, Posts, Planks, Battens, Scantlings, etc., with round logs from 6ft. to 30ft. long girth 3ft. and upwards, for ready delivery.

The best opportunity to Railways, Irrigations, Municipalities, Local-boards Ship-builders, P. W. Departments, also to furniture makers, House owners, Contractors, etc.

Apply to:—

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI
Timber Merchants,
P. O. Ballarpur,
Chanda C. P.
Ry. Station Balharshah, G. I. P. Ry. 4549

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED for the monsoon season after the arrival of 472 up, Matheran Steam Tramway train, at Neral at 15/32 hours on the 10th June, 1918.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
35 G. I. P. Railway.

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

PLOTS OF LAND convenient for erecting Buildings, Godowns, Factories, etc., at Mazgaon, near Bhandarwada Reservoir. Apply to:—

DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS,
c/o Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors,
Hummum Street.
Tel. No. 2406 and Residence Tel. No. 1603.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED for the Rajaram College Kolhapur, PROFESSORS of English, Logic, History and Sanskrit for one year from the 20th of June, 1918. Pay according to qualifications, the minimum pay being Rs. 150 per month. Applications stating least terms with testimonials must reach the undersigned before the 10th instant, to be placed before the proper authorities.

R. N. APTE.
I/C Principal.
Rajaram College,
Kolhapur, 1st June, 1918. 17

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our client SHA JAGJIWANDAS JIVRAM and SHA HIRACHAND DAYAL in the piece-goods business which was being carried on under the name and style of Sha Tulsidas Punjiram, in the shop of our client at Bhajia Gully in the Mulji Jetha Piece Goods Market has been determined as from the 4th June, 1918, and the said Sha Hirachand Dayal has henceforth no concern or connection with the said business. Our client SHA JAGJIWANDAS JIVRAM is the absolute proprietor of the said business from 4th June, 1918, and he will recover the outstandings and pay the debts of the said business. The public are hereby warned against making any payments to or entering into any business dealings with the said SHA HIRACHAND DAYAL in connection with the said business being carried on under the name and style of Sha Tulsidas Punjiram.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Sha Jagjiwandas Jivram.
36

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS of Bombay, Hindu, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. RAGHAVJI PURSHOTAM and KARMALI HASSUM has contracted to sell the same to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of vacant land formerly of the Pension and Tax tenure but since redeemed as aforesaid, situate at Forjett Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 955 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and bounded on the East by the moiety of a proposed 40 feet Road and beyond it the property of Messrs. Raghavji Purshotam and Karmali Hassum being Plot No. 19 on their Forjett Street Estate, on the West also by the property of the said Raghavji Purshotam and Karmali Hassum being Plots Nos. 1 and 2 on their said estate on the North partly by a plot of land belonging to the said Raghavji Purshotam and Karmali Hassum and partly by Plot No. 2 on their said estate and on the South by the said Forjett Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D Ward Nos. 3411, 3412, Street Nos. 294 and 1 Ward Nos. 3413, 3414, Street Nos. 2-3, Forjett Street Cross Lane, and Ward Nos. 3393, 3394, Street Nos. 57-59, Gowalia Tank Road and are now in the possession of the Vendor and are known as plot No. 18 on the said Forjett Street Estate.

Dated this 29th, day of May, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
4581 Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 9th day of June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Behram Villa," near Byculla Club, Byculla, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture, etc., by late Mr. M. Breslauer and other well-known makers comprising telescopic screw dining table, Morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and crockeryware, table cutlery, refrigerator ice box, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas, sweet toned cottage piano, made-to-order partition screen, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, iron safe on stand, reading books, "Triumph" motor bicycle with side car, aluminium cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of B. Breslauer, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES AND 32 DRUMS OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at "E" Shed, Prince's Dock, the following:—

Ex. S.S. "Kansas."

S. P. and Co., 15,250—1-16 cases bleaching powder.

S. P. and Co., 15,250—1-32 drums bleaching powder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at St. John's Hospital, Babula Tank Road, very handsome and valuable artistic drawing, dining and bed-room furniture (specially made to order), rich cut glassware, platedware, crockeryware, etc.

The property of Rev. J. W. Briscoe.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 44 BALES HALF TO HALF GAMTHI CHECK OF JAM MILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will, sell by public auction at their Rooms, No. 25 Medows Street by order of Seth Chotulal Manmohandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sayed Abdool Hussein Sustary.

44 bales each 100 pieces half to half gamthi check of Jam Mill 24 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES DORIYA AND 13 CASES JAMDANI.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GHANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Thaker Ranchhoddas Ramji & Co, at their shop, Dadar Gully, M. J. market and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Bhagilal Bahaldas.

10 Cases Doriya No. 1550 or others.
13 Cases Jamdani No. 1030 or others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank Jacob Iny, the following goods arrived per s.s. City of Madras,

3 Bales Sassoon's Red Chintz, No. 4323, each bale 125 pieces, 7,500 yards.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of landed properties situate at the junction of Cawasji Patel Street and Ghogha Street advertised to take place To-day is POSTPOONED until further Notice.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey horse, in good order.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

Commencing Sat. 8th June

A LASS of the LUNBERLAND

A sensational Chapter Play of the NORTH WOODS

AT THE

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.

A NOBLEMAN AND HIS WIFE'S SUBLIME MARTYRDOM FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR BELOVED LAND.

In the superb Italian Drama

ROMANTICISM

SHOWING TO-NIGHT AT

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA

Lamington Road (North).

A stirring story of the brave struggle of the patriotic sons and daughters of Italy against the tyranny of Austrian usurpation.

A TALE OF THE YEAR 1864.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **To-night** At 6-30

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

The Gaiety Comedy Co.

Presents

A Breezy Musical Sealet

AHOY!! THERE!!!

JACK ASHORE
JACK AFLOAT
A SWELL SHOW

with

WAVES OF MERRIMENT

Preceded by

THERESSA the ADVENTURESS

THURSDAY

Gala Night.

Return Visit of

MISS NORA MOORE

Opening Shortly

MISS IVY GRACE.

THE

EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

GLADYS HULLETE

the well-known actress

in

"The Last of the Carnabys"

A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY IN 5 PARTS

A DRAMA WITH TENSE SITUATIONS.

WIFFLES

PERSECUTED BY OCTAVIE

"SOME" Comic

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

THREE DARING STUNTS

performed by

HELEN HOLMES

in the

GREAT NEW RAILROAD SERIAL

RAILROAD RAIDERS

THIS WEEK AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

STUNT No. 1.—Her head is strapped to a buffer while two cars are being coupled. She escapes almost by a miracle.

STUNT No. 2.—Drops from the top of a bridge on to the roof of a fast moving train.

STUNT No 3—Leaps a twenty-foot gap between a wharf and a moving boat in her automobile.

COME AND LOOK!
YOU CAN'T LISTEN!
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE WEALTHIEST COAL BARON OF NEW YORK.

Harshest and Cruellest Treatment of the Workmen.

How the Workmen rise against him?

Will be the most Exciting Success,

IN THE THIRD INSTALMTNT OF

"GODDESS"

From Saturday, 1st June.

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES

at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST PERFORMANCES OF

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

To-night Wednesday 5th June

A New Musical Play in 2 Acts

"The Happy Day"

Thursday 6th June

Capt. Bairnsfathers Humorous Musical War Play

"THE BETTER 'OLE"

Friday 7th June

A New Musical Play from the Gaiety Theatre, London.

"THEODORE & Co."

Saturday, 8th June

"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Sunday 9th June at 5-30 p. m.

Reduced Price Matinee

"Merry Widow"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at Rose & Co., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED

For the Bandman Opera Co.

Production of

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

8 Anglo-Indian Ladies.

See the Producer between 1 & 1-30 p.m. Daily at the Excelsior Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY AT 6-30.

COME & SEE

The Great emotional Actor

HENRY KRAUSS

impersonating

the famous French Writer

ALEXANDER DUMAS

in

"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS"

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—

WHAT ?

Good reliable oil and water colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness. The Best Reliable House for these is—

KAPADIA BROTHERS,

CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.

No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1008.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Concluding Chapters

OF

THE GIRL AND THE GAME

Episodes 13-14-15.

ALSO

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a Comic

Next Week

THE BRONZE BRIDE

in five parts—featuring

EDDIE POLO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10

Mr. E. H. Du CASSE presents

The Thanhouser-Mutual Masterpiece-de-Luxe

"THE NET"

A POWERFUL LOVE-DRAMA OF THE SEA

Featuring the Stars

MARION SWAYE & BERT DELANEY.

The remarkable career of a girl who has stolen money from her office. She becomes entangled with a fisherman, but runs away with a detective, only to return when her former lover is left a fortune. But Nemesis awaits her and the handsome young fisherman follows his heart's desire.

SUPERB ACTING AND SCENERY.

AND OTHER SPLENDID FILMS.

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

NEXT SUNDAY: COMPLETE CHANGE WITH THE EVENT OF THE SEASON:

THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE IN

"THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME"

IN THIS FILM THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE APPEARS FOR THE LAST TIME IN THE MOVING PICTURES.

SOMETHING OUT OF THE COMMON RUN!

A GREAT PATHE HIT!

The exquisitely melodious and gripping 5,000 feet Screen Story

"THE ZONE OF DEATH"

a supremely wonderful achievement by the world-renowned Cinema Experts, Pathe Freres, has attracted vast crowds during this Week at the most popular Picture abode of Bombay . . . .

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road—right on the tram track).

The powerful Drama relates the villainy of a greedy guardian, the vicicitudes of ardent lovers and the awful wrath of a sorceror, who, by his Black Art, annihilates a whole town while wreaking revenge on a solitary foe.

The spectacle of terrible blazes, enveloping a city,—frightful vapours striking death everywhere—must have cost Pathe Freres extraordinary effort and a good lot of money.

See it and judge for yourself

Also the **Gaumont Graphic** and a splendid **Pathe Comic** in the Programme.

FOUR SHOWS Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

LADIES admitted from Monday to Friday every Week during the Monsoon in First Class only at FOUR ANNAS,—that is half the present rate.

The great epoch-making Serial, started this Week, by Bombay's foremost Cinema-Mahal, has been *the* topic of the town these last four days. Crowds flock every evening

AT

THE CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

and the measure of appreciation which the wonderful super-Serial

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

has acquired during its very first Week, can be gauged by the continuous applause and cheering accorded to it throughout each of the Shows. The first four Episodes—7,000 feet—screened this Week, being introductory, are necessarily the most important, and consequently the most interesting.

Universal Screen Magazine also in the Programme,

DON'T FAIL TO COME TO-DAY.

Cinema Precious is the happy rendezvous of the rich and poor, the enlightened and the uncultured, the young and the old alike!

THREE SHOWS DAILY: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

CREIGHTON HALE

PATHE

IMPERIAL

"Always a Good Show"

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

featuring

MOLLIE KING

and

CREIGHTON HALE

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

PATHE GAZETTE

AND

WIFFLES.

MOLLY KING PATHE' STAR

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, June 3rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
June	..
July	20.53
Aug	19.49
Sept:	18.66
Oct.	18.48

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June:	20.39
June-July:	20.31

Prices taken at 10-10 a m: nearest actual values.

Liverpool close 31st not received also New York: dvices.

BOMBAY MARKETS,

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 4.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach July was Rs. 644, the easier tone being due to a reported sharp fall in New York on Friday and Saturday. Owing to a rumour in the bazaar that the Bureau Report of the condition of the American crop was 74 per cent., the Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 657½ for Fine Broach July, but the rate quickly declined to Rs. 652, and remained at and about this price for some time. At Colaba business was reported at Rs. 660/61 and closing rates were as under.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been moderate and prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	..	Rs: 655
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	..	" 695
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	..	" 701
" Westerns	"	..	..	" 688

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 4TH JUNE 1918.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	570	550	513	473	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	565	545	507		"
M.G. Muthia ..		565	535		"
Sawginned Dharwar				705	"
M.G. Westerns ..				700	"
M.G. Coompta ..				725	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..				715	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			700		"
M.G. Broach ..	665	655	647		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 31st May 1918.

Cotton	2,984 bales.
Wheat	28,401 cwts.
Linseed	11,195 "
Rape, &c.	41 "
Gingellyseed	263 "
Poppyseed	273 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	5,986 "
Rice	33,447 "
Myrabolams	491 "
Cottonseed	437 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	19,171 "
Jowar	1,925 "
Maize	182 "
Barley	9,706 "

*These figures now include arrivals by sea.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 4th June, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths:	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery:
Bengals (M.G.) ..	570	550	513	475	Ready
Sciads-Punjab .. (M.G.)	560	545	507	..	Ready
Akola Khamg ..	..	..	..	..	Ready
Fair-staple M.G. Broach (M.G.) ..	665	655	647	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	..	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	700	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	565	535	..	Ready
Limdi Dharangdhara (M.G.)..	..	..	695	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	700	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	705	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	725	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	730	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, June 4th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs: a: p:	Rail Delivery: Rs: a: p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-32 ..	52 0 0	7 3 0
" " Cawnpore 70-32 ..	51 8 0	7 7 0
" Kyrachi Bangle ..	51 0 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
" Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 2 0	8 5 0
" Thin ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-10 ..	68 0 0	-- --
" Gajar 75-25 ..	58 0 0	-- --
" Gajar 50-50 ..	56 0 0	-- --
" Black ..	50 0 0	-- --
Poppyseed, White ..	11 0 0	11 8 0
Ground nuts ..	43 0 0	-- --
Mowras ed ..	4 12 0	5 2 0
Barley ..	37 0 0	5 6 0
Castorseed ..	51 0 0	10 12 0
Cawnpore Castorseed ..	39 0 0	8 6 0
Forward:	Rs: as: p	
Wheat Aug.-Sept. ..	7 10 0	
Linseed Sept. ..	9 4 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 4th 1918:

	Rate per lb:
Davids No. 10	15—7
Shapurji No. 10	14—9
Simplex No. 10	14—8
Edward No. 10	14—8
Light Houses No. 5½	13—2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic ..	1 5 15/16
" Demand ..	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s ..	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand ..	203½
American Dollars	278
Hongkong "	211
Shanghai	302½
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet:

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-14.
Sovereign Rs. 19-9.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 109-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 109-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 263½.
3 months' sight France Frcs. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143 8.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was put through.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,887-8, Swadeshi 2,030, Swan 652-8, Simplex 792-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 587-8, New Greats 367-8, M. Petit 2,300, Madhavji 2,307-8, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,475, Kasturchand 1,230, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Ind. Bleaching 160, Finlay 510, Fazulbhoy 795, David 562-8, Currimbhoy 375, Crescent 245, Century 450, Nagpur 2,470, Bombay United 905, Bombay Dyeing 1,335, Advance 1,250, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Defd. 1,210, Tata Ordy. 245, Tata Old Defd. 1,165, Tata New Ordy. 90 prem, Tata New Defd. 370 prem. Alcock 850, Bombay Burma 685, Bombay Tramway 362-8, Bombay Steam 307-8, Tata Hydro 1,220 xd.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,887-8, Swadeshi 2,032-8, Swan 662-8, Simplex 790, Shapurji 135, Pearl 587-8, New Greats 367-8, M. Petit 2,200, Madhowji 2,307-8, Luxmi Cotton 1,700, Kohinoor 1,475, Kasturchand 1,230, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Ind. Bleaching 160, Finlay 510, Fazulbhoy 795, David 562-8, Currimbhoy 375, Crescent 245, Century 450, Nagpur 2,470, Bombay United 905, Bombay Dyeing 1,335, Advance 1,250, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Defd. 1,210, Tata Ordy. 245, Tata Old Defd. 1,165, Tata New Ordy. 90 prem, Tata New Defd. 370 prem. Alcock 850, Bombay Burma 685, Bombay Tramway 362-8, Bombay Steam 307-8, Tata Hydro 1,220 xd.

BANK OF BOMBAY

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 1st June 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs:
Capital ..	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	96,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office 5,11,26,369	
" Deposits at Branches .. 68,66,788	5,79,89,157
Other Deposits ..	15,59,51,809
Post Bills ..	8,703
Sundries ..	25,93 691
Rs. ..	23,61,42,760

ASSETS.

	Rs:
Government Securities ..	6,06,95,350
Other authorised Securities ..	20,09,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities ..	2,37,00,972
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities ..	6,51,16,760
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	1,08,38,231
Dead Stock ..	8,68,915
Stamps ..	10,042
Bullion ..	—
Balances with other Banks ..	4,07,689
Sundries ..	9,13,358
Cash ..	7,18,31,873
Rs: ..	23,61,42,760

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 4th

	Rs.
War Bonds ..	8,950-0
Cash Certificates ..	10,9 5 4
Total up-to-date ..	27,89,196-8

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THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.

Opposite Bank of Bombay.

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th June.	Total since June 1st, 1918.	June 1st to 4th June. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.08	1.49	1.55	0.01
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	1.85	1.96	0.00
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	0.00	1.55	1.78	0.06
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.09	1.26	3.53	0.56

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Delhi has had 0.50in., Ambala 0.44in. and Hissar 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable excess generally. Day temperature is below normal except in the extreme north; night temperature is in moderate defect in the east Punjab and in slight excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.43in. of rain and Cawnpore 0.47in. The sky is overcast at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in moderate defect in Rajputana; night temperature is also locally below the average in the same area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature continues below normal generally, the defect being considerable in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the south-west. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect throughout; night temperature is locally below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is in slight or moderate defect throughout; night temperature is below the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the east Punjab and the east of the United Provinces, the heaviest fall being 1.87in. at Cochin. Rough seas with squally weather persist on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts.

Rainfall is likely to diminish in Malabar and continue locally in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (June) ..	93.5	86.2	63	0	0	—0.02
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (June) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (June) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	101.9	86.5	63	0	0	0
Rawalpindi ..	102.5	72.9	41	0	0	—0.11
Lahore ..	103.6	79.7	57	..	..	+0.15
Hissar ..	104.1	75.2	59	0.17	0.17	+0.13
Ambala ..	91.9	73.1	80	0.44	0.86	+0.86
Delhi ..	101.5	78.8	72	0.50	.54	+0.46
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	105.1	83.4	63	..	0	0
Mainpuri ..	105.4	77.8	93	..	0	0
Jhansi ..	101.1	84.7	57	..	1.26	+1.26
Cawnpore ..	105.6	76.5	77	0.47	0.47	+0.37
Allahabad ..	101.1	75.5	76	0.43	1.66	+1.66
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	117.1	84.4	60	..	0	0
Karachi ..	88.6	82.0	83	..	0	+0.03
Ajmer ..	98.8	79.4	63	..	0	0
Jaipore ..	101.6	82.3	54	..	0	0
Kotah ..	102.6	83.2	48	..	0	—0.16
Mount Abu ..	80.2	65.2	90	..	0.22	+0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	91.0	81.1	80	..	0	—0.02
Dwarka ..	87.9	82.4	78	..	0	—0.11
Veraval ..	85.6	82.2	74	..	0.03	—0.03
Rajkot ..	98.8	75.5	64	..	0	—0.02
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.8	80.1	65	..	0	—0.22
Surat ..	90.5	81.7	67	..	0.27	+0.14
Ahmedabad ..	102.8	80.1	63	..	0.39	+0.39
Deesa ..	99.2	79.8	63	..	0	..
Neemuch ..	94.0	76.8	59	..	0.01	+0.01
Indore ..	93.1	75.1	57	..	0	—0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	94.8	77.5	60	..	0.75	+0.74
Saugor ..	93.8	78.6	60	..	1.66	+1.66
Hoshangabad ..	97.5	79.6	59	..	0.51	+0.49
Khandwa ..	97.4	71.9	58	..	0	—0.03
Akola ..	96.9	77.3	55	..	0.67	+0.33
Amraoti ..	95.8	77.8	57	..	1.62	+1.23
Nagpur ..	92.7	79.8	59	..	2.91	+2.32
Chanda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur ..	88.8	72.6	66	..	4.01	+3.89
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	88.1	81.2	78	0.03	1.49	+0.46
Ratnagiri ..	86.7	77.7	77	0.09	1.82	+0.32
Marmugao ..	87.8	..	82	0.04	1.54	+0.67
Karwar ..	88.0	70.8	82	0.01	1.97	—1.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	95.1	75.3	52	..	0	—0.49
Ahmednagar ..	90.0	68.5	53	..	0	—0.51
Poona ..	87.0	72.3	67	..	0.18	—0.39
Sholapur ..	94.4	72.7	63	..	0.11	—0.47
Bijapur ..	91.2	69.3	70	..	0.02	—0.49
Belgaum ..	80.1	67.2	89	0.06	0.36	—0.49
Aurangabad ..	91.4	70.1	67	..	0.22	—0.25
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	95.3	74.3	64	..	1.08	+0.88
Hyderabad ..	92	73.8	59	..	0.77	+0.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	84.0	75.0	90	0.30	3.62	+0.42
Calicut ..	83.7	75.0	93	0.19	2.13	—0.82
Cochin ..	87.9	74.4	81	1.87	2.84	—0.29
Colombo ..	86.3	79.7	85	0.02	0.25	—1.29
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	100.3	80.7	61	..	..	—0.44
Bellary ..	95.3	72.9	61	..	0.05	—0.27
Cuddapah ..	97.5	80.3	52	..	0.20	—0.19
Madras ..	90.9	79.1	64	..	0.17	—0.07
Bangalore ..	83.0	63.0	87	..	1.04	+0.29
Coimbatore ..	91.2	70.7	74	..	..	—0.24
Trichinopoly ..	99.7	70.2	56	..	..	—0.24
Negapatam ..	95.6	79.2	71	..	..	—0.12

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„	„	2 „	3 8 „

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„	„	2	10 „
„	„	3	12 „

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HOLY JERUSALEM.

VISITS BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

SURROUNDINGS OF THE CITY.

As it was in the days of long ago, so to-day soldiers of the West are visiting the churches of Jerusalem and Bethlehem for prayer and thanksgiving. By the door of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre our men may still see, says the special correspondent of "The Times" in Jerusalem, the tombstone beneath which the Anglo-Norman knight, Sir Philip Daubigny, has lain undisturbed for nearly seven centuries, waiting till the English came again.

British soldiers and officers are almost always reserved in the expression of religious emotion, but there are great and rare occasions when the ice of reserve melts, and the capture of Jerusalem was one of these. Eye-witnesses of the attack on the Turkish entrenchments near Lifta, a very strong position which was very stubbornly defended, say it was the knowledge that before our men lay the last rampart between Jerusalem and its deliverers that gave their advance an irresistible momentum. Townspeople who saw them enter the suburbs have told the writer that they were most astonished, after their long experience of the mournful or sullen-looking Turk, at the joy on the faces of our soldiers. And with this joy came a natural return to ancient forms. Many an officer and man, when he first entered the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, instinctively knelt down within the church and kissed the stone that covered the traditional tomb, and there prayed or made his vow, as many a soldier or pilgrim from our islands had done before him.

So, too, in the churches—whether they are men of the Reformed Churches worshipping in the Cathedral of St. George or Roman Catholics before the Altar of the Stabat Mater in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre—there is nothing inattentive or perfunctory in the attitude of the soldiery, but only an intense earnestness. Sometimes one sees a soldier of our Army, or our Allies, standing alone, looking raptly at some shrine, his thoughts far from the toil and horror of the war. Such men often have the look of one who has reached his goal after long struggling and great hardship. Some of them have fought in France or the Dardanelles before they crossed the desert and broke into Palestine. Among these are the Frenchmen, soldiers who fought in all the great battles around Verdun. Among them are many Italians who have battled among the snows of the Alps and the sands of Libya.

THE TEMPLE SITE.

Outside the churches, which the Army only enters for worship, one sees groups of soldiers following their "Padre" about the city within the walls. The Via Dolorosa and its 14 traditional stations, which terminate at Holy Sepulchre itself, seem most to attract the Roman Catholic soldier. Daily one sees them going slowly up the way, stopping at each station, while their guide, an Army chaplain or a Franciscan monk, explains its significance to them. Among these groups how often one hears the soft unmistakable accent of Southern and Western Ireland. There are many who visit the Church of St. Anne, which covers the traditional site of the birth of the Virgin, and the ancient church of the tomb of the Virgin, built by Millicent, daughter of King Baldwin—the second in the valley before you cross the bridge towards Gethsemane.

The men of the Reformed Churches seem to take a greater interest than do their Roman Catholic comrades in the Old Testament sites, both within and without the city. Under martial law no non-Moslem may for the present enter the Mosque of Omar, formerly thronged with tourists, but the British soldier sometimes has a chance of admiring this glorious, many-coloured structure from the quiet and beautiful court, and when he has seen it he will almost invariably tell you that he has seen the place where Solomon built the Temple—as, indeed, he has. He takes great interest in the Tomb, in the Tower of David, and in the ancient walls where still can be seen stones that bear the seal of Solomon and other masons' marks which have come down from old time.

Of the many sacred spots which our soldiers have visited, the traditional Garden of Gethsemane seems to impress them more than all. Not only does this place symbolize the most solemn moments of the earthly life of the Founder, but in itself it is full of a quiet and austere beauty, an oasis on the arid and glaring flanks of the Mount of Olives, which is restful to the eye and the mind. Its eight ancient olive trees and its many cypresses soften the monotony of the sunburnt dust and stone and temper the brightness of the seven gilded domes of the Russian Church by their foliage of quiet grey-green and sombre greenish-black. No place seems now more fitted for meditation than this, whether you look out on it from the wall above the Golden Gate, or enter it and watch the gardeners working in the valley, before you go back into the war in which half the world is crucified.

FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES.

From the Garden men go up to the Mount of Olives and look at the City, which some of them first saw from the shell-swept summit of the hill of Nebi Samwil. There is a noble view from that hill, where King Richard stood facing the City, but covering his eyes with his shield lest he should see what he felt himself unworthy to look upon, and knew himself unable to win. But of all views of Jerusalem none is fairer than that from the Mount of Olives on a clear day. In that bright air every detail of wall, tower, church, and mosque is revealed; the red-tiled roofs of the suburbs, to the west of the City give just the necessary warmth to the background, while in the foreground red sandy soil brightens the expanse of grey and faint green. The deep valleys of Hinnom and Jehoshaphat are dark and shadowy at dawn, and as the evening falls the olive groves south of the City and the dust clouds which mark the movement of transport along the Bethlehem or Shechem roads all combine to give the scene a strange and fascinating beauty.

More to the south is a setting more familiar. Our men, after long months in Egypt, where you are either in a desert, a town, or a market-garden, and as they complain. "There's no proper country", or in dried-up Sinai, admire it frankly and unreservedly. What strikes them most, perhaps, is the contrast between the westward view from the Mount of Olives of the crowded city, and the utter desolation and wildness of the view eastward towards the Jordan. Green ribboned foliage beside the river, the darker green of the gardens around Jericho, the blaze of sun on the Dead Sea, the rare sight of a white Moslem shrine, only seem to intensify the emptiness of the land spread out below one and bordered by the steep wall of the mountains of Moab. The occasional report of a Turkish gun from the tangle of hills and gullies down below scarcely dispels the impression that one is looking down on a land where men are not.

Southward one can just see the hills about Bethlehem, and there is the shrine which is the most authentic and to-day, perhaps, the most revered of all. All our men, all our Allies, have a good word for Bethlehem and its people, and all who can visit the Church of the Nativity. The married soldier, with wife and children in his mind, goes there most often. It reminds him of Christmas, of his family, and of home.

KARL'S PEACE LETTER.

"FRENCH JUST CLAIMS" SUPPORTED.

The following official Note was issued in Paris on April 11:—

There is no end to the web of falsehood. The Emperor Charles, under the eye of Berlin, in endorsing the lying contradictions of Count Czernin, places the French Government under the obligation of furnishing proofs. The following is the text of an autograph letter communicated on March 31, 1917, by Prince Sixte of Bourbon, the brother-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, to M. Poincaré, the President of the Republic, and forwarded immediately with the assent of the Prince to the French Prime Minister:—

My dear Sixte,—The end of the third year of this war, which has brought so much mourning and pain into the world, is approaching. All the peoples of my Empire are united more closely than ever in the common will to safeguard the integrity of the Monarchy, even at the price of heavier sacrifices. Thanks to their union and to the generous co-operation of all nationalities in my Empire, the Monarchy has been able to withstand for nearly three years the gravest assaults. No one can dispute the miltary advantages won by my troops, especially in the Balkan theatre of war.

France, on her side, has shown magnificent power of resistance and *élan*. We all unreservedly admire the admirable traditional bravery of her army and the spirit of sacrifice of the whole French people. It is also particularly pleasant to me to see that, although they are for the moment opponents, no real divergence of views or aspirations separate my Empire from France, and that I am justified in being able to hope that my lively sympathies for France, joined to those which reign in the Monarchy, will prevent for ever a return to the state of war for which no responsibility can be assigned.

To this end, and to show in a precise manner the reality of these sentiments, I beg you to convey secretly and unofficially to Poincaré, the President of the French Republic, that I shall support by every means and using all my personal influence with my Allies, the French just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

As for Belgium, she ought to be entirely re-established in her Sovereignty, keeping the whole of her African possessions without prejudice to the compensation which she may receive for the losses which she has sustained.

As regards Serbia, she shall be re-established in her Sovereignty, and as a token of our goodwill we are ready to assure her an equitable and natural access to the Adriatic Sea as well as wide economic concessions.

On her side, Austria-Hungary will demand as a primordial and absolute condition that the kingdom of Serbia shall cease any relation and shall suppress any society or group the political aim of which tends towards the disagregation of the Monarchy, especially the Naroona Obrana; that it shall loyally and by all means in its power prevent any kind of political agitation in this sense, both in Serbia and outside her frontiers; and that it shall give an assurance thereof under the guarantee of the Entente Powers.

The events which have occurred in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas on the subject until the day when a legal and definitive Government shall be established there.

Having thus set forth my ideas I will ask you to inform me in your turn, after referring the matter to these two Powers, of the opinion, first of all of France and England, with a view to preparing the ground in the Entente so that official negotiations might on that basis be opened and lead to a result to the satisfaction of all.

Hoping that we shall thus soon be able to put an end to the sufferings of so many millions of men and so many families, which are in grief and anxiety, I beg you to believe in my very lively and fraternal affection.

CHARLES.

Count Czernin, having recognised in his Note of April 8 the existence of this negotiation, due to the initiative of a personage of a rank far higher than his own, the Austrian Government is now placed under the necessity of giving an explanation regarding the attempt admitted by it and regarding the details of the conversations of its delegate.

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MEDICAL SCIENCE.

ITS DEVELOPMENT IN WAR.

General Sir William Robertson, in opening extensions to the 4th Northen General Hospital, at Lincoln in mail week said:—

Of many great things we have done I thing nothing has been greater than the development of the organisation, and the efficient working of the medical service. (Hear, hear.) Not only has this war never been equalled, or even approached in a remote degree, with respect to its colossal numerical dimensions but, also, never before have we seen such a large amount of destructive and death-dealing armament and such continuous and intense fighting. Secondly never before have we seen such an appaling number of casualties. Yet, looking back at the old wars—the Crimean, for instance, or the South African, which is much more recent—we saw a great deal of disease and epidemic accepted more or less, as a matter of course and non-preventable, but in this war, in which we have had millions of men engaged, in many different theatres of operations, some of them notoriously unhealthy there has not been a single epidemic of any kind. That is a marvellous tribute to the efficient working of scientific research, and a very great credit to the medical profession of this country. I have been much struck sometimes on visiting these houses and hospitals to see the kindness and the keenness displayed by those letting them. The Army knows it owes its debt of gratitude, and as far as possible it will pay it, but just as the Army owes this debt to the hospitals, so I submit the country owes a debt to the Army. (Cheers.) Day by day, night by night, year by year, these men of ours are standing facing death, giving their health, their limbs, their lives, for the sake of the people at home. The least the people at home can do is to see to it that these men are well cared for when they are incapacitated. Let me add this, the gratitude that begins and ends with words is not of much use; the time comes when it must take a more practical work—the form of hard cash. People tell me sometimes that there is plenty of money in the country, that everybody is making his fortune, that people were never so well off before. I do not know whether that is so or not, but speaking from personal experience, I am inclined to doubt it. There is all the same, sufficient to insure that the sick and wounded are properly cared for. People at home are making great sacrifice, they are being subjected to stress and strain and restriction to which they have never before been asked to sumbit. They may be asked to submit to still further sacrifices before this war can be brought to such a conclusion as will prevent a recurrence of the horror, the miseries, and the loss of valuable lives that we have witnessed during the last three and a half years. Until it can be brought to such a conclusion that we can remove the disgrace to civilisation so-called, which we saw existing before this war began—I mean the disgrace of the waste of labour and the waste of life in nations maintaining great armies for the purpose of destroying each other—we may have a long way to go. But, however, far it may be, the sacrifices made by people at home will never equal those that have been made by the men at the front, whether on land or sea. Therefore, I support to the best of my ability the appeals made to you to-day by Colonel Lambert and Earl Brownlow to put your gratitude into practical share.

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The Favourite of the Physicians?
"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for general debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."
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"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."
Sd.—M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S.
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CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

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and at Byculla General Stores, Byculla Bridge.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
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THE LARGEST & MOST RELIABLE HOUSE.
Telephone: 2475. Telegrams, "Autoworks."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Meeting of requisitionists to make arrangements for the conduct of the Public Meeting on June, 12, in connection with the Second Indian War Loan, Municipal Hall, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, June 10.

Bombay War Conference. Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Matriculation Examination results declared, 1 p.m.
High Court re-opens after Summer vacation.
St. George's Hospital Nursing Association. Annual Meeting, Killick's Building, Fort, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to support the Second Government of India War Loan, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion, I. D. F., will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. G. Assumption, B.S., at Esplanade Bandstand, to-day, from 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO POOR STUDENTS.

The local Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha annually awards scholarships to poor students from the Marathi-speaking Hindu Backward Classes attending High Schools, Colleges, School of Arts and Technical Schools. Those who are in need of help, should ask for the printed forms of application from the Association's Honorary Secretary, Mr. K. A. Keluskar, Dadar, by sending a half-anna stamp. Those who will be deemed deserving, will receive help.

DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S SUICIDE.

An inquest was held by the Coroner touching the death of Dinker Nilkant Mungu, an Indian Christian. One Manohar Vithal stated that the deceased was his prospective son-in-law, but at the last moment he refused to allow him to marry his daughter, and asked him to give up drinking. The day previous to the death the deceased came home dead drunk and after a time went out and returned soon. He then went to sleep and never got up. The doctor was of the opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

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A Modern high grade typewriter embodying all latest improvements; It will be to your interest to see a Woodstock before buying any other make of machine.

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Telegrams: "ADVENTURE"

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

ONE MONTH FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Laxman Ganu was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 30. Mr. Vijayaker defended.

The accused was in the employ of one Mr. Coleman. He was given Rs. 10 for bringing some goods, and another time he took Rs. 20 from the office of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., both of which sums he defalcated about the 10th of December last. The accused had disappeared since then, but the complainant saw him near Savoy Hotel on Monday last, when he was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said because he had demanded his wages from the complainant a false case had been trumped up against him.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and said the complainant was not likely to bring a false charge against him. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A LOTTERY TRANSACTION.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ghasiram Sitaram was charged with cheating Nathulal Ranchoddas in respect of Rs. 10.

The prosecution case was that an Arab, Ahmed Hassan, purchased Rs. 69 worth of Goa lottery tickets from the complainant and paid him Rs. 37 cash and promised to send the balance afterwards. The accused, who was behind Ahmed, heard the conversation and followed the latter to his house and told him that he had been sent by the complainant for the balance, whereupon Ahmed said that he was going to pay the sum afterwards. But the accused insisted and Ahmed returned 13 tickets. The accused took these back to the complainant and told him that Ahmed had returned them and asked him to return the equivalent in money, but as he had not got the whole amount he paid him Rs. 10. After some time he again returned for some more money, but the complainant suspected him and made investigations in the matter.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST A JEWELLER.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Udechand, manager of Messrs. M. Nagarseth and Co., charged Babu Pratapchand Gulabchand with criminal breach of trust. Mr. Fereira appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kanga defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused, who is a jeweller, went to the complainant's shop and asked and took a diamond necklace worth Rs. 11,000 on approval. He subsequently took two diamond rings valued at five and six thousand rupees respectively, also on approval. After some days the accused came to the office again and said he was going to keep the rings. He, however, did not return the necklace on some excuse or another. On the 17th December the accused gave a cheque for the value of the rings, but it was dishonoured.

On the case coming up the accused's solicitor asked for an adjournment, he said the rings had been sold at Indore and he was expecting the sale proceeds shortly. The case was postponed accordingly.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Birthday was celebrated at the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and C. K. Prabhu Social Club, Dadar, speeches being made wishing his Majesty long life and happiness and prayers being offered for success to British arms in the present war.

TWO BOYS DROWNED IN WELL.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of two Hindu boys Lakhu aged 10 and Dewoo Ganoo aged 9, residing at Paltan Road. The two children went out to play on the 2nd instant and as they did not return home, the matter was reported to the police who found the bodies in a well near the Police Station on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning in a well, apparently accidentally. They added a rider that the well in its present unprotected state was a danger to the public.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLIC POISONING.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Rama Babaji, aged 33 years. The deceased, who was a carpenter, had no employment for some time past. On Sunday night he said he would not take any food; after some time his neighbours saw him sitting against the railings in a drowsy condition. A bottle of liquor and some opium was found in his possession. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died. He was a heavy drunkard. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by alcoholic poisoning.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest touching the death of Karamdin Madarsha. The deceased was living with a woman at Falkland Road, and had been unwell for the last two months. On the 23rd ultimo the deceased returned home in the evening after taking tea and there fell down and expired. The Chemical Analyser to Government, who had examined the stomach contents, found nitrates, which fact might have been due to the administration of nitric acid. The jury returned a verdict of death due to oedema of lungs. There was no evidence to show whether the acid was self-administered with a view to commit suicide, though the deceased had been in ill-health for some time past.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

In more ways than one the present week is proving a record one in the cinema history of the Royal Opera House. Last Saturday the final performances of the Nat Gould racing film were given before large audiences. On Sunday and Monday there were packed houses to see Miss Ethel Barymore in the superb drama "The White Raven"; followed by extremely good attendances on Tuesday and yesterday. To-night another brilliant film drama is being presented. It is called "The Net", is a thrilling tale of the sea, and is made by the famous Thanhouser-Mutual Company. Because very few Thanhouser pictures come to this country the names of Miss Marion Swaye and Mr. Bert Delaney are not well known, but in America and England they are household words among picture enthusiasts, and their work can be looked forward to with real pleasure. Next Saturday the cinema event of the year in Bombay is to take place, for the late Sir Herbert Tree will be seen in his very last film appearance, in "The Old Folks at Home." Those who saw this picture in Calcutta not long ago will remember that it drew enormous crowds to the Bijou Grand Opera House, and night after night there was "standing room only." This should be sufficient to ensure it the same popularity here. Fuller details will be given later in the week in our advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS

The following is a complete list of successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

V S Hejmadi, R P Kangle, H B Naiak, H D Banaji, N T Shaik, G S Mahajani, A L Sheik, and Castellino.

SECOND CLASS.

S S Alur, V S Bakhle, A V Barve, C J Bhatt, R V Chiplunkar, K M Chitre, B N Choksi, L P Dalal, G A Damle, G L Desai, L L Desai, R S Desai, P D Deshmukh, B K Deshpande, S R Deshpande, C S Devdhar, A V Jakhi, V D Jaorar, M R Jayawant, J M Kamdar, M V Kane, H J Khanderia, S H Khatav, D S Khedekar, S A Kher, K M Lineswala, S S Mehta, R H Mirajkar, Y M Nadkarni, S M Nagarkar, G S Naik, N K Narurkar, S M Nerurkar, R T Popawala, J B Randeria, D S Sakhalkar, G T Sanghani, S D Sankholkar, C M Shah, N J Shah, T L Shah, V P Shroff, B G Sirdeshmukh, R M Talpade, A T Trivedi, G S Bakre, M B Baad, S V Barve, K R Bodas, R D Desai, M R Kale, V H Kamat, S D Kasbekar, A G Kelkar, P P Kulkarni, M G Merchant, S M Mulgaonkar, V N Palekar, R D Parikh, V N Phadke, L H Prabhu, S R Tendulkar, G D Anklesaria, D M Bharucha, K B Bharucha, E M Cassinath, S V Chandavarkar, F H Coyaji, L N Divatia, N B Ichhaporia, R J Khajurina, V P Mayenkar, H R Mirajkar, S C Modi, V K Muranjan, D R Paymaster, S F Udvadia, C J Desai, R M Mankar, M P Mehta, M P Mehta, C C Shah, V M Engineer, A C Andrade, P J Ghandy, A J Menezes, F L Saldanha, J C Tavadia, M K Vajifdar, V T Bhatkhande, S V Bhide, A D Daftardar, S M Datar, L B Desai, G V Deshmukh, K G Gokhale, G S Kalmadi, G S Khair, S S Khanolkar, G R Kulkarni, K G Kulkarni, S D Limaye, M S Modak, D V Naik G S Sathe, V G Shrotriya, N G Suru, S K Wakde, A K Amin, V V Bapat, D B Bhat, S V Bhir, S S Chunekar, V A Deolalikar, K H Dhamdhere, G Dhopeshwarkar, S D Doshi, P G Gadre, G R Gore, R B Joglekar, G K Joshi, B J Kane, T P Kanetkar, S L Karandikar, R K Khandekar, G V Kulkarni, K S Marathe, S S Mutalik-Desai, P D Pandit, D P Patrawali, S G Cardesai, G N Shrigondekar, P K Valvekar, K H Khan, S H Naikal, J B Dave, B C Desai, S A Dighe, R V Fansalkar, G G Joshi, A L Mazmudar, A N Mehta, K L Oza, L T Pandy F V Shah, P J Shah, R C Shah, L D Surve, H L Trivedi, R D Trivedi, R N Trivedi, V R Trivedi, K H Vohra, K M Acharya, G J Gandhi, K C Shah, M I Patel, I A Shaikh, M D Advani, A N Kadri, A G Munshi, M J Patel, L M Bhatia, S M Gajira, G H Karamchandani, A M Kazi, T D Lala, M H Mamtani, A S Motwani, T D Motwani, G H Nathani, S S Shahani, R S Shahani.

PASS.

A T Amin, M R Anada, S G Anerao, V B Athalye, M B Baindurkar, C H Barot, D D Bhadkamkar, N G Bhadkamkar, G G Bhagat, G S Bhagwat, M D Bhandarkar, G N Chakranarayan, Y M Chandrachud, S D Charati, M T Chhaya, D V Chitre, H M Choksi, H M Dalal, R C Dalal, P N Dasani, S S Davandkar, J M Dave, A D Desai, C D Desai C D Desai, D D Desai, D M Desai, D G Desai, J B Desai, M B Desai, N V Desai, S P Desai, U V Desai, S G Deth, S A Devasthali, S B Dikshit, K J Gadgil, G R Gogate, D N Gosavi, N U Gupte, H V Gurjar, J K Hathi, L S Jani, H R Jetly, R K Joglekar, G N Joshi, K J Joshi, N M Joshi, C G Kalolwala, K S Kamat, P J Kamat, C M Kamdar, T V Kamdar, R B Kane, V V Kanitkar, R V Karlekar, S B Khadalekar, S G Kochrekar, N S Konnur, D G Kulkarni, D D Kulkarni, H B Kulkarni, V S Kulkarni, D B Lokhande, R L Mahale, V V Manerikar, H M Maniar, R B Mankad, R M Mankodi, H B Mehta, L P Mehta, S V Moray, V K Mulay, M J Mulekar, G R Munge, G B Nagpurkar, A B Naik, R L Naik, D M Narayangaokar, V V Navalgi, V V Oka, N V Pai, D G Paluskar, G S Pandit, C T Parikh, B L Patil, V P Patwardhan, H G Penkar, V B Pethe, N A Pradhan, R K Pradhan, S A Pradhan, B N Purohit, K V Ranade, G N Raval, J S Reuben, M C Ruwala, N B Salgarkar, G V Salvekar, G D Samant, V L Samant, P K Sanzgiri, B M Shah, D J Shah, G U Shah, L J Shah, M T Shah, M G Shah, V C Shah, G A Shanbhag, B S Shastri, C C Sheth, N M Shetti, T B Shingala, N V Sohoni, C B Soni, M V Sonpal, S B Tagare, S L Taskar, K K Thakkar, K C Thakore, M L Umarvadia, D M Vachhrajani, D R Vaidya, M R Vaidya, B D Vaishampayan, N H Vaishnav, B P Vajoba, D D Vashi, R B Virkar, C H Vyas, D V Wagh, K M Wagle, P M Wagle, S G Wagle, M S Agashe, R L Amte, T D Aras, R K Athalye, S S Bodas, S G Chandorkar, B C Desai, C D Desai, A S Donvalkar, Y R Gaitonde, S H Gole, F J Jhaveri, M G Joshi, V R Korde, H P Kotak, S S Mahanjan, H N Maru, Y G Maru, N S Nigudkar, S G Panse, C M Parikh, D K Pradhan, B H Raval, R N Samarth, N V Sapre, S D Tendulkar, D H Tilak, R P Upasani, C B Velkar, M M Vyas, K H Adenwala, V D Bhandarkar, N D Bhansali, H B Bhatodekar, K V Deshmukh, S V Dharkar, F J Divecha, M H Engineer, K R Harshe, D A Isaac, M Isaacs, N H Jhabvala, M M Jhaveri, B K Kalapesi, K P Karva, V R Lilanvala, M B Mankar, K L Marker, B B Masani, D H Mistri, T R Nabar, G R Naik, N A Narielwala, B Natarajan, J C Oza, C G Parikh, K D Pathak, F R Sethna, N P Shah, S N Shirali, B C Sutaria, K F Ustad, A R Wadia, S K Bhavnagri, S D Modi, J V Adalja, F M Babi, H C Bakshi, P R Bharucha, L U Bhat, M M Bhesania, C M Bose, F R Cooper, M K Desai, N D Desai, R M Desai, T Y Dholakia, P R Javeri, S S Kazi, A M Khan, H B Laskari, N K Mehta, D S Misra, C B Nanavati, K S Nayampalli, K J Parekh, B B Parikh, T H Parikh, R R Patel, S Paul, G J Shah, A G Shaikh, A K Shaikh, S G Shirke, K H Taraporevala, E G Tipnis, V K Vasa, V N Vijaykar, I Yakubkhan, C V Atmaram-Bhukhanvala, D E Bilimoria, K N Pavri, D J Sataravala, M K Tarapore, L J DeSouza, M Hodges, A E Lisboa, D N Sabavala, K F Patakia, K H Kanga, G F Pavri, J C Pavri, P H Kutar, S R Nachane, G D Naik, G B Pawar, H D Moses, J J Samuel, D R Raje, S S Alur, V K Ambekar, R M Amin, S S Anikhindi, V T Apte, V V Atitkar, G S Avachat, R N Baji, R M Barve, M H Bedekar, S R Bhat, V T Bhate, V B Borgaonkar, V V Brahme, S N Chapekar, S V Chaudhari, N V Chiplunkar, G H Dalvi, V B Dambal, G G Damle, N G Date, D B Desai, H P Desai, M D Deshmukh, A P Deshpande, D K Deshpande, G M Deshpande, G V Deshpande, N A Deshpande, R S Deshpande, G S Dev, R V Dighe, D D Divekar, G H Gandhi, T L Gatne, D B Gavandi, V S Ghargi, D H Gogate, C V Hotti, K L Huilgol, V R Inamdar, E L Jagalpure, G R Jahagirdar, K H Jahagirdar, A G Jog, L V Joshi, N B Joshi, P G Joshi, S K Joshi, S A Joshi, V D Joshi, V H Joshi, S K Kalaskar, D L Kalekar, V G Kalkeri, G S Kalmadi, B V Kane, V D Kapsikar, V S Karajgikar, A G Karandikar, R P Karmarkar, R A Karmarkar, M R Kasargod, M V Kelkar, B S Kerimani, M B Khale, G L Kharkar, R V Kinikar, G G Konnur, R B Kukde, A P Kulkarni, G A Kulkarni, K H Kulkarni, L S Kulkarni, N G Kulkarni, V G Kulkarni, S K Kumbhojkar, B V Lele, G K Lele, M R Mahajan, S V Mahajan, V V Mandlik, S V Masarguppi, G R Matapurkar, C V Medhekar, G B Mehendale, L M Mehendale, C V Mehta, G R Misal, G N Miser, L R Modak, G B Nare, S V Nargundkar, R V Navsarikar, G A Natu, V R Onkar, G H Padhye, B K Panse, Y V Paranjpe, C C Parekh, N B Parulekar, D M Parulkar, C M Patel, C J Patel, S R Patel, S S Patwardhan, S P Patwardhan, Y K Patwardhan, D S Phadke, S N Phatak, R S Pitambare, S S Potdar, B R Punekar, D S Purohit, R N Pusalkar, K G Ranade, A V Sahasrabudhe, A S Saraph, S S Sattigeri, S K Shevde, S G Shewale, G K Shidore, K V Soman, S R Soman, N M Tambekar, C K Tardalkar, V V Tarde, S B Tilak, V R Tilgul, S B Utgikar, H G Vagh, M D Vaidya, R N Vaidya, G D Vaingankar, T J Valimbe, P B Vatve, S D Vatve, S B Virkar, V K Zambre, H D Akiwatkar, V S Apte, P N Bam, M K Barve, V V Bhagwat, D T Bhat, K G Bhat, H K Bhide, D D Chapekar, G G Chitale, J G Dandavate, S R Date, T R Deogirikar, D R Desai, M G Deshpande, R S Deshpande, S A Deshpande, K R Deurkar, K G Dravid, P V Ekbote, D G Ghugle, V P Godbole, V V Godbole, K N Gokhale, N V Gurjar, N K Hampiholi, S R Inamdar, N C Iyengar, K S Jakhade, A K Joshi, D K Joshi, M D Joshi, R G Joshi, Y R Junnarkar, A D Kamte, M C Katti, D B Khandekar, A N Khare, S G Khisti, G D Kinikar, N S Kodlekere, D B Kolhatkar, D S Kothawale, V A Kulkarni, S K Kurtkoti, G K Lagu, M C Lele, D B Mangudkar, S B Marathe, M U Marwadi, R V Mehrunkar, G N Moghe, R V Oturkar, G N Pandit, V D Paranjpe, P N Patel, D H Patwardhan, M L Patwardhan, G V Pethe, G R Phadke, S P Phadnis, V R Phansalkar, G R Ranade, V A Ranade, G K Ranadive, R A Rayarikar, D V Sathe, M R Sathe, N N Savadi, C V Shaligram, D M Sutavani, R S Talegaonkar, D S Tambekar, R K Tumne, D V Vaidya, S S Vaidya, R V Vani, R S Vaze, V S Vaze, B Virkar, M N Jagirdar, M K Joshi, V P Kapshe, R B Khambatta, G B Khan, A M Moulvi, R S Nagarwala, S A Peerzada, A A Shaikh, N D Tilak, N B Apsingekar, R J Bajina, B S Dalaya, A D Pathan, V N Patwari, R M Sayani, A M Shaikh, J M Shekhani, G D Vaidya, R K Anpat, S Modak, N E Gavandi, E Shaloam, D N Pajnigar, D J Acharya, C H Barbhaiya, M D Bhatt, P C Bhatt, V M Bhatt, L D Dave, R L Dave, C K Desai, C D Desai, D D Desai, G K Desai, J B Desai, K M Desai, R M Desai, V T Desai, M K Deshpande, K J Dikshit, B M Dwivedi, B D Dwivedi, K M Goghari, M B Gohel, S R Gole, J L Inamdar, D J Jha, V J Joshipara, U B Kapadia, A L Mehta, B K Mehta, B G Mehta, D M Mehta, J C Mehta, K G Mehta, L M Mehta, L T Mehta, M K Mehta, M R Mehta, P M Modi, G L Oza, S S Oza, G B Paidit, B G Pandya, B G Pandya, B C Pandya, C G Pandya, M M Parekh, J P Parikh, M M Parikh, R M Parikh, V M Parikh, G M Parmar, H J Parmar, K B Patel, L A Patel, M J Patel, S F Patel, S L Patel, T I Patel, S M Patidar, M G Purohit, G M Raval, V Y Satkalmi, B M Shah, B S Shah, C M Shah, K P Shah, M J Shah, R K Shah, S S Shah, B P Shastri, H N Shukla, I S Thakore, S S Vohra, N M Vyas, U M Vyas, P H Amin, D G Dalvi, G R Dave, V B Dave, G S Gupte, A N Joshi, J D Mankodi, G T Mehta, S R Oza, D B Pancholi C P Patel, J B Patel, M B Patel, M B Patel, S T Patel, S K Pathak, R K Shah, J M Talati, T K Bilimoria, R M Chhatrapati, R V Dalal, D K Desai, H V Desai, T W Kotak, C T Iakhia, H K Lalani, D J Mankad, K C Patel, A A Shaikh, Y N Thakkar, M K Bilimoria, C B Cama, V N Dave, F S Kale, C L Mankad, K M Nanavati, A S Patel, V P Patel, S L Shah, N B Thakore, S A Trivedi, P M B Shah, M C Shah, B M Ajwani, R A Akhund, T G Bakhru, D M Bhagwanani, K S Bhatia, J V Bhavnani, P V Chainani, J M Dinshaw, P W Gianchandani, M G Gidvani, N S Gidvani, B G Jethmalani, R U Karamchandani, S D Khambatta, L J Kirpalani, M N Kotwal, C T Madnani, K K Mansharamani, P P Motwani, T A Nagrani, H G Nichani, K H Parrani, A T Raisinghani, H T Sadarangani, C W Thadhani, K H Thakur, L K Bhatia, R K Mirchandani, R K Mankodi, G V Jog.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize to Ignatius Castellino.
The Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize, the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship and the Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship to N. G. Suru.
The two Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to A. L. Shaikh and N. T. Shaikh.
The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship to M. B. Barad.
The Bhavanagar Percival Scholarship to J. B. Dave.
The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts divided between J. M. Kamdar and P. J. Shah.
The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize to F. V. Shah.
The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship to Miss Godu Dhopeshwarkar.
The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship to G. S. Mahajani.
The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship to G. L. Tavadia.
The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship to A. T. Trivedi.
The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtoola Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to H. K. Lalani.
The Dr. F. G. Selby Memorial Scholarship to S. M. Gajria.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 4.

With the exception of a rise in Clive and Kamarhatty in the afternoon the market for jute mill shares was dull, the prices ruling easier. Very few transactions were reported as having taken place in coals and miscellaneous. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Saltore 8.

Jute:—Clive (ord) 295; Howrah (ord) 40-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 611; Kanknarrah (ord) 712; Lothian (ord) 219-8; New Central (ord) 720; Northbrook (ord) 52-8; Reliance (ord) 37; s.l., Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22; Behar Oil 45; s.l.; Bengal Brass 28-12; Great Indian Phosphate 24 p. Indian Iron and Steel 2 p. Kalyanpur Lime 15; Scudai Rubber 6.60.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-2 to Rs. 64-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 64-12.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 669, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Indian Army:—Major S. M. Bruce, Captain H. C. Dobbi.

DIED OF DISEASE.

R. A. C.:—Lieut. W. Pearson.
Indian Army:—Major F. A. Don.

WOUNDED.

Indian Army:—Captains A. I. G. McConkey, T. W. Corbett, Lieut. G. I. Knowles.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The Bombay Monsoon has given little rain outside the Gangetic plain. Rain has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the east United Provinces, the east Punjab and Malabar; local in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, and west United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh and Tezpur two inches; Cherrapunji nine; Shillong, Dhubri, Cox's Bazaar four; Chittagong three; Dinapur, two; Burdwan, Jalpaiguri and Ranchi one and half; Chaibassa and Bareilly one; Delhi, Ambala and Ludhiana half; Cochin two.

Forecast:—No large change.

DR. NAIR'S PASSPORT.

HYDERABAD'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (SIND) June 4.

At an enthusiastic and largely attended public meeting held last evening at Hyderabad (Sind) under the joint auspices of the local Dictict Congress Committee and the Home Rule League, the following resolutions were passed:

"The citizens of Hyderabad in a public meeting assembled place on record their emphatic protest against the issue of passport to Dr. Nair, one of the leading opponents of the granting of Home Rule to India in the face of the War Cabinet's declaration that passports will not be issued to persons except those whose visit to England is in national interests".

"This meting urges the Government to rescind its order cancelling the passports of the Home Rule deputation."

SPECIAL SIND CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD TO CONSIDER REFORMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 4.

At a meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee held at Hyderabad on Saturday, it was resolved to hold a Special Sind Provincial Conference at Hyderabad as soon as Mr. Montagu makes the announcement in Parliament about Indian Reforms, to consider what position Sind should take in the coming reforms. There is a sharp difference of opinion on the question, the majority favouring Sind's detachment from Bombay and making her either autonomous or attached to the Punjab with headquarters at Karachi.

KARACHI HOME RULE LEAGUE.

TO INVITE MR. TILAK MRS. BESANT AND MRS. NAIDU.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 4.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Karachi Branch of the Home Rule League on Saturday, it was decided to invite Mr. Tilak, Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to visit Karachi and to ask the All-India Congress Committee to send a deputation on their behalf to England in connection with the coming reforms.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA IN SURAT DISTRICT.

The Surat Home Rule League arranged to send deputations to the following places during the week and deliver lectures on Home Rule:—Baisar, Sarbhon, Untadi Katargaum, Abrama, Sandhuar Dechan, Vanly and Meta.

Messrs. Shankerlal Banker; Dyabhai K. Desai, M. B. Seth, Nanabhai Lalbhai, K. V. Hora, K. V. Mehta, K. N. Desai, and Dayalji Nanoobhai will form the deputation.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

SHOLAPUR CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, June 4.

The first Agricultural District Conference was held at Sholapur in the Ripon Hall yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Godbole. The Collector, Mr. Brahman, District Judge Mr. Dixit, the Executive Engineer, Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. D., Professors Knight and Kelkar of the Agricultural College were among those present. After the speech of Mr. Madki, chairman of the reception committee, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe proposed the election of Divan Bahadur Godbole, who reviewed the agricultural condition of the district from 1876 and by statistics proved the urgent need of agricultural improvement in the district. He referred to the efforts made by late Rao Bahadur Warad for improving agriculture in Sholapur.

After the loyalty resolution was passed the second resolution to request the Agricultural Department to employ more experts for the district was moved by Mr. Sane, Divisional Hon. Organizer. Professors Kelkar and Padhye then made speeches regarding agricultural improvement and cane plantation respectively. This closed the day's proceedings. The Conference adjourned till to-day.

"DREADNOUGHT" CIGARETTES.

Some days ago we published a letter from a correspondent who complained that soldiers were being over-charged for "Scissors," cigarettes. In the course of the letter "Dreadnoughts" were referred to as an inferior brand of cigarettes. Messrs. Stanley Oakes and Co. of Calcutta, the agents for John Player and Sons, the makers of "Dreadnought" cigarettes, now write informing us that "Dreadnoughts" are in no way inferior but fully equal in quality to the other brand named. We are glad to give publicity to this assurance.

A deputation of some leading men of Hyderabad (Sind) in consultation with Mr. Gibson, the Collector, waited on Major Bennet, the officer commanding the station, on May 31st. With regard to the complaint of the people of the town about the looting of the shops, and other troubles caused by the military people, Major Bennet said he will issue passes to the troops, and only persons holding such passes can enter the town, and that also in groups of six persons, each group being headed by a Jamadar or some responsible person. As for the request of the deputation for raising volunteers for the purpose of assisting the Government and preventing internal troubles, he advised the deputation to prepare a scheme, which he would submit to the Government with his endorsement.

RANGOON RICKSHAWALLAS' RIOT.

DISCONTENT WITH NEW LICENSE RULES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 4.

Rangoon was in a state of ferment to-day owing to rickshaw coolies' riot. The cause of it was that new Rickshaw Rules were introduced two months ago. These, it was said, caused hardship to the men and in response to the appeals of their advocate, they were given two months to organise a proper service of men and to take out licenses. They were warned that the new rules would be strictly enforced on June 1st. No licenses were applied for up to that date, but to-day they swarmed in thousands at the Hackney Carriage Depot though they had been warned that no more than 100 licenses would be issued daily. The 100 having been so issued to-day, the remaining persons were told to go away which they did but returned soon after armed with sticks, stones and bottles. Someone shouted "Maro" and the mob broke loose and started hurling stones and bottles in the air and pulling down the fences of the depot on which they made a general assault. The tiles of the roof were shattered to pieces and some of the gharrywallas were roughly handled. The Inspector and Deputy Inspectors in charge of the depot took refuge in the office and Dr. Blake, Municipal Veterinary Officer, who lives near had to make a hasty retreat. The constables near by could make no headway and all save one had to seek safety in the adjoining houses. One injured constable was sent to the hospital. A posse of mounted police galloped up and charged the crowd which broke and fled and further assistance was soon at hand. The police have arrested the aged ringleaders and twelves others and posted guards to prevent a recurrence of the riots to-day.

A KING'S TOMB.

TIME AND THE TYRANT.

Before the high altar of Worcester Cathedral, in the place of eminence and honour, writes a correspondent in "The Times," there lies upon a massive tomb the great gilded effigy of a King. His crown is on his head; his Royal robes are about his body. One hand holds his sceptre; the other touches the hilt of his sword. And either side of his crowned head is guarded by the figure of a saint.

This was a bad King and a wicked man. Of his sceptre he made a scourge; his sword he drove into his country's vitals; at the guardian saints he scoffed. The spoiled pet of his father, he turned traitor to that father, and so dealt him his death-blow. Loaded with wealth and honours by his brother, he plotted to snatch from him the throne, while its owner was fighting the heathen far away or helpless in a foreign prison; and, when the plot had failed, he turned traitor to the foreign King who had helped him. As a mere boy, he alienated by insult and cruelty certain chieftains who were willing to be his father's friends and vassals. Crowned and throned, he murdered his young rival; flung, in reckless insolence, his country outside the pale of civilization; and then, to still his terror and serve his ambition, betrayed it to a foreign lord.

In his reign "law itself was perfect wrong." When his subjects revolted, he filled the land with foreign mercenaries and laid it waste from North to South. He took hostages from his people and hanged 28 of them in one day. He crushed old men under copes of lead. He starved his prisoners, noble women and children among them, to death. He wrung money from his people and spent it on his private vices. His insatiable lust befouled the homes of his friends. He mocked at religion and was cravenly superstitious. He was mean, vindictive, and cruel; extravagant, extortionate, and ignoble; violent, stubborn, and a coward. And, at last, hated as few men have been hated, with all his land in arms against him, he died of over-eating.

"Hell itself is defiled by the presence of John," said the men of his day. And now his body lies beneath that robed, crowned, and gilded effigy before the high altar of Worcester Cathedral, with St. Oswald and St. Wulfstan to guard him. And we, who come into that stately and holy place to worship or to admire, feel in our hearts no pang of hatred. The 16th century raised the effigy, which is the King's coffin-lid, on the pompous tomb; the 19th gilded the figure from head to foot; the 20th, that is all but insensitive to the divinity that doth hedge a King, looks at it with romantic interest. Yet each one of us now alive has his personal quarrel with John King of England. There has been no attempt at "whitewashing Tiberius," here. The best that any historian has to say for John is that he was the ablest, the most cunning, of a cunning family. As ruler and as man he was vile; and such vileness in high places lives after the men who did it, increasing for all time the active power of evil.

True, the good was ready to meet that reinforcement. We may, if we please, pity other poor sceptred wretched who try through the poor sceptred wretch, and with him all "frightfulness" to assert their paltry selves against man's destiny. Of John's tyranny was born the Great Charter; of other and farther-reaching tyranny will be born, as faith assures and good will resolves, some other and farther-reaching freedom. Yet, standing by the tomb of John, it is not of the Great Charter alone that we think. That was none of John's doing; and John deserves our hate no less for being the unwilling instrument of good. We think, rather, of man's blessed inability to remember injuries, of the forgiveness that grows as sweetly out of his limitations as sleep rounds off his waking, working hours. Injuries, small and great, private and public, are so many that if we remembered a calculable part of them life were not to be endured. They pass, these great injuries, into the peace of forgetfulness

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Rejected contributions cannot be re urned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written llegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 5th June, 1918.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS IN FIJI.

The indenture system of Indian emigrant labour has been abolished. But the evils which its existence for a number of decades has created are still there and will continue to prevail until effective counter measures are taken to root them out. For this purpose it is necessary to find out by what means the past mistakes and failures can be remedied. There are, for example, some sixty thousand Indians settled in Fiji alone and these will very rapidly become the prevailing population of the islands. The welfare of this population must be the prime concern of the Indian public and in considering how it can be permanently secured, there are several important questions to be faced: How are these people of a foreign race and climate to become acclimatised in Fiji? How is their social system, which has broken down, to be built up again? What kind of education will be most suitable for their children? How can all that is best in their religious culture be preserved? In what way will they develop into a community of free and intelligent citizens? An answer to this main enquiry has got to be found soon; but, along with it, there is another issue, which also must be faced, as to whether any further emigration to Fiji, under new conditions of labour, should be contemplated, or whether, on the contrary, all future emigration from India to Fiji should be discouraged. A satisfactory answer to both these enquiries can only be given on a full consideration of the actual conditions of labour in Fiji.

Thanks mainly to the labours of Messrs. C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson, we have been already placed in possession of facts that have demonstrated the enormity of the indenture system and have led to its abolition. Mr. Andrews has, since the announcement of the abolition of indenture, visited Fiji and has made personal investigations in order to find out satisfactory answers to the questions with regard to the future of Indian population in Fiji, which have been adumbrated above. To the current number of the "Modern Review" he contributes an important and useful article presenting some of the results of his enquiry, emphasising particularly the health conditions,—both moral and physical,—of Indian labour in Fiji, on which the welfare of the Indian and the indigenous population there mainly depends. The picture he draws has fortunately a bright side as well as a dark one. "More and more it has been borne in upon me by what I have seen," he says, "that Fiji, as far as conditions provided by nature are concerned, is a good place for Indians to live in. Those who have settled there have told me again and again what a splendid climate it is." It was surprising to him to see the change which has come over the physical growth of the people in the northern part of the island, —the breadth of shoulder in the growing lads and their increased stature. "Both girls and boys", he says, "seem to be taller than children of their own age in India. Europeans notice how handsome the Indian children are." Another factor, due to a peculiarly favourable climate, is the ease and security with which cows can be kept by Indians in Fiji and the records show that a plentiful supply of fresh milk is available for the Indian children and for grown up people also. All this, as Mr. Andrews urges, should be given full weight, but there are other facts which tell in the opposite direction. On the south side of the main island, where the rainfall is very heavy, the hookworm disease has found a fertile soil for incubation, the mortality, especially among the children, reaching a proportion that is five times higher than that of the northern district, where the climate is comparatively dry. The medical authorities are making strenuous efforts to combat the disease, but the Indians there are taking matters into their own hands: as their indentures expire they pack up their few belongings and make their way overland to the northern parts of the island. A disease that has reached abnormal proportions among Indians is leprosy and it shows no sign at all of dying out, in spite of the efforts of the Fiji Government to segregate all definite cases of the disease on the Island of Makogai. Much more disconcerting is the very gradual spread of tuberculosis among the Indian settlers. While the origin of leprosy in the Islands is somewhat doubtful, it is fairly generally agreed, says Mr. Andrews, that the Indian immigrants brought the infection of tuberculosis with them, and that it has spread from them to the Fijians. Mr. Andrews' enquiries show that tuberculosis appears to be getting a slow but certain hold of the Fijian race, threatening it with ultimate extinction. "If through any culpable negligence of Governments, or large employers introducing artificial conditions of Indian labour, such a disaster should happen, it would mean," he says, "a direct loss to humanity which could never be made good." As for the Indians who fall victims to this disease, a large number of them are never treated in hospitals at all. In Fiji, the plantation hospitals are practically closed to free Indians who are obliged to pay two shillings a day if they ever seek admission—a prohibitive charge. There is no Indian Medical Service and there are no village dispensaries for Indians. The consequence is that Indians who are not living in the "coolie lines," when attacked by tuberculosis, linger on uncared for and are apt to become a most dangerous source of infection.

But by far the most distressing fact of all, with regard to the condition of Indians in Fiji, is "the almost universal prevalence of venereal disease contracted in coolie lines." The main cause is, of course, to be found in the lack of privacy in the coolie lines,—"long wooden sheds with very thin partitions," —but especially in the excessively low proportion of women to men within the crowded lines. According to the departmental statistics, the proportion of men to women is roughly three to one. But this, as Mr. Andrews shows, does not give the actual ratio of *all* men to *all* women in the lines, because there are usually hanging about the lines, or living in them, a certain number of free Indians, who are for the most part single men. Mr. Andrews says the only real path of safety, lies in employing every possible effort without delay to make feasible a truly normal Indian married life. Then only, it may be hoped, disease among Indians will grow less and the depravity of the sexual instinct will no longer be a pressing danger both to Indians themselves and to others.

END OF THE KAIRA STRUGGLE.

After months of patient suffering on the part of the ryots in the Kaira district, it seems at last that the struggle has come to an end. From the letter from our correspondent, which appears in another column, it would appear that the officials have agreed to the sensible course suggested by Mr. Gandhi. Our correspondent reports that on the King's Birthday, Mr. Gandhi, accompanied by Mr. Patel and others, visited the village of Uttarsanda, and was met by the Mamlatdar. After a short interview, at which Mr. Patel also was present, the official issued an order to the effect that those who could afford to pay their assessment should pay, while in the case of those who were unable to do so suspensions would be granted until next year. The order was promulgated by the village talati at a large meeting of the villagers, which had assembled to hear Mr. Gandhi. It appears that a few days previously Mr. Gandhi had met the Collector, and made a suggestion to the same effect. The order of the Mamlatdar, we trust, is the outcome of the acceptance of that reasonable suggestion, and if the authorities follow it up in the other parts of the district, the struggle will end and the Kaira authorities may then peacefully direct their minds to concert measures for successfully prosecuting the war, instead of contending against defenceless peasants. The order issued by the Mamlatdar satisfies the first condition of the struggle of the peasants. It is a question of secondary importance now how much suspension will be granted. If our assumption that the example of the Mamlatdar at Uttarsanda is to be followed elsewhere is correct, we congratulate those responsible on the sensible decision to which they have come.

Notes of the Day.

The Moslem League and Reforms.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, according to a Calcutta telegram, it was decided to invite to that city the special session of the League to be held soon after the publication of the Montagu scheme. While we welcome the commendable sense of promptitude shown by the Bengal section of the League, we would urge on Moslem leaders to consider the desirability of holding the League's session in the same city where the Congress will meet. Not only will this enable Moslem Congressmen to participate in the deliberations of the special session of the Congress, but it will also place the League in a position to co-operate fully with the latter. We have no doubt that this view is shared largely among the members of the League.

Dilatory Tactics?

It seems from the letter of the Secretaries of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee that the dilatory tactics which helped to postpone the Congress deputation to England two years ago are once more in the ascendant. The Secretaries have written to Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, one of the General Secretaries of the Congress, suggesting that the special session of the Congress should not be called till after a month has elapsed from the announcement shortly to be made by the Secretary of State. It is difficult to see the rationale of such a course. In view of the fact that the country has unanimously accepted the Congress-League Scheme as the irreducible minimum that will satisfy the people, it cannot be difficult to see wnether and how far the Government proposals meet our demand. Unless the Bengal Committee has strong reasons—which are not apparent—to support the course suggested by it, any proposals of delay will be obviously undesirable at the present moment. We cannot afford to lose time, and indeed the greater the promptitude with which we act, the greater is the chance of our being properly heard.

Self-Government for India.

Speaking the other day in the Australian Senate on the Eastern menace, Senator Reid referred to the problem of Self-Government for India. He urged the grant of it because it would fortify the Empire with sufficient strength to defy any foe. "If the Secretary for India in the Home Government," he said, "would see his way to granting India Self-Government, there would be no need for the Empire to fear Germany or any allies which it might get in Europe; because India could supply millions of men if they were required. No conscription would be necessary; the men would be supplied willingly so long as India was recognised as an integral part of the Empire." Senator Reid has merely given expression to views which Indian leaders have sought to impress upon the British Government.

An Australian View.

Senator Reid proceeded:

"Let India be brought as an equal partner with the rest of us. From the point of view of winning the war in which all our liberties are at stake, if India could come to the rescue, it could supply millions of men, some of them the best soldiers we could have."

In some quarters it has been attempted, to prove that the talk of India supplying millions of men "is all nonsense." The unalloyed sense which is super-abundant in these quarters, not having been timely exported for injection into the poor senator, he spoke out what he honestly felt. If it is true that the Britishers "stand before the world as an example of those who have been able to settle colonies and create self-governments," they ought to realise that Indians ought to be allowed to come by their birthright. But, as Senator Reid remarked, "if it came along now, the people of India would rally to the Empire and its Allies and help to smash Germany for all time."

A Difficulty of Social Work.

The latest report of the Calcutta Released Prisoners' Aid Society contains a striking passage in which reference is made to the difficulty experienced that "prisoners cannot be brought to realize that any society will try to help them from philanthropic motives." The difficulty is a real one and must inevitably beset all social workers who are interested in the poor or the misguided, not as individuals but as mere social units. Such a worker is apt to start for helping the latter in the spirit of pity rather than of love. It is not surprising, therefore, if he cannot win the confidence of those whose distress he seeks to minimise. Those only who approach the misguided person with love as a brother man have in them the power to save him.

Ill-Conceived Criticism.

"Truth," which has always a good word for the Englishman employed in India and which is ever ready to champion his cause regardless of the cost to the Indian taxpayer, censures the Government of India for allowing a meagre pay to army schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. This meagre pay varies from Rs. 150 a month in the case of the former and to Rs. 100 for the latter. Compared with the mere pittance that is allowed to Indian schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, this is hardly a matter of complaint. In this connection the journal refers sneeringly to the "baboos," who, according to it, "draw more pay and can live for less than half what it costs an army schoolmaster." This must be a great revelation to many of the despised "baboos" themselves. It cannot be that our contemporary is ignorant of the fact that all high salaried appointments are the monopoly of the Englishman, and that the much-despised "baboo" rarely ever knows what it is to reach the higher rungs of the ladder in the service of his own country. The comment of our contemporary shows what sense of justice or equity prevails when it is a question between an Englishman and a "baboo."

Rights of Ratepayers.

An interesting case came up recently for decision before the District Judge of Colombo. Some ratepayers brought a joint action against the Municipal Council of Colombo, seeking relief to prevent the Council from an alleged attempt to misapply the Municipal Fund. The defence was that the plaintiffs were not acting *bona fide* in the matter and the issue was raised challenging their right to bring a restraining action against the Municipal Council. The District Judge held, however, that there was no reason to doubt that the plaintiffs were all taxpayers and ratepayers and that they had paid their rates and taxes at the date of action and were interested in the application of the Municipal Fund. On other grounds, the Judge disallowed the relief sought for by the plaintiffs. But the important fact to be noticed is the admission of the right of the ratepayers to bring an action against the Municipality, where they consider that the Municipal Council has been misapplying the ratepayers' moneys.

SIMLA REVISITED.

The Bishop of Madras writes as follows in the "Diocesan Magazine":—

I had not been to Simla for nearly thirty years and there have been many changes in the interval. New Government offices have been built and the station is much more crowded than it used to be. When I went there before I was struck by the large number of Colonels in the place; but this time the station seemed to be swarming with Generals. I believe there are about forty-five of them in Simla and I probably met an unusually large proportion as I was staying with the Commander-in-Chief and all my work was with the Military Department. On this occasion I saw Simla at its best and under the most favourable circumstances, and I came away with a very grateful sense of the exceeding kindness of my host and hostess and pleasant memories of the large number of charming and interesting people whom I met at their house; but I cannot say that Simla itself is an attractive place. There is a fine view of the snow mountains to the north, but Simla is perched on a ridge and there is nowhere to ride or walk except along the dusty roads. Only the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab are allowed to use motors and carriages; other people either walk or ride or go about in rickshaws. A drive in a rickshaw does not sound exciting; but to a visitor it is quite a thrilling experience at Simla. The man dashes down the hills at about seven miles an hour and seems always on the point of running into some one or something. The few rides in a rickshaw seemed to be a series of hair-breadth escapes; it was much more exciting than being driven in a motor at Ootacamund by an inferior chauffeur. I met a few Madrasis there, Col. and Mrs. Molesworth, who are now permanent residents all the year round Mrs. Pitchard from the Kolar Gold Field who is doing war work at one of the Military Offices, and Mr. Noyce, I. C. S., who is on special duty with the Government.

"PARSIS IN INDIA."

MR. MURZBAN'S NEW WORK.

Dosabhai Framji Karak's "History of the Parsis" has been for two generations the only standard work on the subject of the Parsis in India. The Parsis have made much progress since its first appearance and a new history based on fresh materials was necessary; while as regards the chapters on manners and usages, such is the giddy rapidity of the changing mode of Parsis that it was evident that the presentment of them in the older work had become already obsolete. The standard work in Europe on the history of the Parsis, especially in India, is that by Mlle. Menant, the talented French lady who has studied Parsism as it was taught and as it is practised to-day in India and Persia. We have now before us two portly volumes of a history of the Parsis in India which is "an enlarged and copiously annotated upto date edition of Mlle. Delphin Menant's *'Le Parsis'*." The original French was translated partly at least by a Parsi lady of promise who died prematurely. The present work is by Mr. M. M. Murzban, than whom, perhaps, no more expert authority can be mentioned in India or elsewhere.

A Monument of Industry.

Whatever the final verdict on Mr. Murzban's labours, it is unquestionable that the mass of materials which he has collected is itself a monument to his industry and patience and is a valuable quarry for research scholars who may in future investigate ramifications of Parsi activity. Indeed Mr. Murzban himself reminds the reader, perhaps too often, of the immensity of his task and the cost that he has incurred in crystallising his efforts into the two large volumes which by no means terminate his survey of the centuries of Parsi evolution. He again and again calls attention, by contrast, to the sparseness of the original French source and the rich additions made by himself. In the wails regarding his enormous labours and the expenditure that he has undergone he may without such exaggeration be compared to his great prototype, the greatest historian of the Parsis, the creator of the Shahnama. Mr. Murzban constantly couples the idea of his *ranj* with the *ganj* which, like Firdausi, perhaps he hopes to acquire. If so he could seek for his patron among the plethora of personalities whose portraits almost overload and partially crowd out his more substantial letter press. But his true reward is the enduring legacy he will have bequeathed to his community.

The Exodus.

The first volume treats of the fascinating subject of the exodus of the Parsis from Persia, which is immediately followed by the no less interesting item of Zoroastrians in Persia, which in its turn, leads to the chapter on Parsi population. The second volume deals with customs,—to our mind a chapter which ought to have lent itself to considerable curtailment,—with usages, and fetes. Without question all the sources that were available to the author have been made use of; but it is evident that there were several others which he could with great advantage to his work have drawn upon with the co-operation of other scholars. On the question of the Parsis into India new light has recently been thrown and it is satisfactory that Mr. Murzban brings a trained judicial mind to bear on the important and heated controversy. He seeks to strike a fair balance between the extremists of the orthodox school and their antagonists, the former of whom still persist in the view, that the Parsis left their house and home in Persia about a thousand years ago because of the persecution of the invading Arabs and "for the sake of religion dearer than life." He adduces some of the arguments which patently militate against this cherished theory and has given a brief space to Mr. Nariman, who elaborates antagonistic views, the first to be heard on in connection with this problem. Briefly, the controversy consists in this. While Shamsul Ulma Dr. J. J. Modi and his followers adhere to the traditional legend of the *Kisseh Sanjan* that the Parsis had to leave Persia because of the cruelties of the invading Musalmans, the new school inaugurated by Mr. Nariman endeavours to establish that ,owing to the repeated injunctions of the Qoran against forcible conversion of non-Musalmans, and the historical testimony of Arabic literature, as well as the fact that there are still existing in Persia a number of professing Zoroastrians, and finally, the intolerance of the Parsi hierarchy, it is impossible to lend credence to the orthodox theory. The presence of the Parsis in India can be satisfactorily accounted for by the position of the genuine Parsis in Persia which was made untenable by those Zoroastrians who more or less voluntarily embraced Islam.

Mr. Nariman's Views.

Mr. Nariman's views have been developed in a series of articles on the "Parsis and Early Islarm" which may be commended for study in this connection. The gist of the new position will be found at page 55 seq. in the first volume. We are afraid the Parsis have not made adequate use of the results of the labours of previous European investigators who have touched on the problem. The Danish scholar Westergaard, for instance, more than two generations ago expressed his doubts relating to the alleged persecution and boldly said that the Parsis were attracted to India by the prospects of commercial gain. Under any circumstances, from the *pros* and *cons* so judiciously exposited in this standard history, it would be advisable to alter the inscription which is sought to be placed on the memorial tower built at a spot called Sanjan in the Bombay Presidency where the Parsis are believed to have originally landed. It is nothing but justice to Mr. Murzban to add that in his

(Continued on page 8.)

FIGHTING BETWEEN OURCQ AND MARNE.

FRENCH ADVANCE AT VARIOUS POINTS.

ATTACK ON CHATEAU THIERRY-PARIS ROAD SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3, 4 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 4.

A French communiqué says we continued to counter-attack last evening on the whole front between the Ourcq and the Marne and advanced at various points. A violent enemy attack on both sides of the Chateau Thierry-Paris road was shattered by our fire south-east of Bouresches. We maintained our positions everywhere else. The enemy losses in these actions were heavy. We took one hundred prisoners.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR VIEUX BERGUIN AND MERRIS

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED S. OF VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., June 4.

A British communiqué says we carried out successful operations in the neighbourhoods of Vieux Berguin and Merris and advanced our line slightly at these points. We took 193 prisoners, a number of machine-guns and some trenchmortars. Our casualties were light.

We made successful raids south-east of Arras, north-west of Lens and wastward of Merville, taking twenty prisoners, thrge machine-guns and a trench-mortar. We repulsed the raiders southward of Villers Bretonneux.

FRENCH RECAPTURE MONT-DE-CHOISY.

GERMAN ADVANCE BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4, 2 a.m.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., June 5.

Last night's French communiqué said: The battle was resumed with great intensity during last night and to-day. The Germans with fresh forces attacked between the Oise and the Ourcq with redoubled violence. North of the Aisne the attacks were directed against Mont-de-Choisy, which for the fifth time we recaptured. All other enemy attempts between the Oise and the Aisne especially north of Moulin-sous-Touvent and Vingre were in vain.

Between the Aisne and the Ourcq the Germans attempted by desperate efforts to penetrate the forest of Villers-Cotterets from the north and the east. Our troops heroically withstood the shock of the enemy's forces on this front and broke their advance inflicting bloody losses.

West of Soissons the enemy was checked east of Pernant and also further south on the general line of Saconin-Missy-Aux-Bois Vaucatile, the eastern edge of Letz forest and Troesnes. We recaptured Faverolles by vigorous counter-attacks.

There was no change between the Ourcq and the Marne.

In the region south of Ville-en-Tardenois the French and the British maintained all gains north of Champlat.

During the 1st and 2nd of June twenty-nine German aeroplanes were shot down and twenty-four driven down out of control, 130 tons. of explosives were dropped on enemy depots, convoys and troops. Our antiaircraft guns destroyed another four enemy aeroplanes.

ENEMY RAIDS REPULSED NEAR BAILLEUL.

GERMAN STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 5.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: The French repulsed raids northward of Bailleul. The total prisoners taken in a successful operation on the 2nd June south-eastward of Struzeele were 288. We also captured an anti-tank gun, thirty machineguns and several trench mortars.

Our aeroplanes dropped eighteen tons of bombs and heavily machinegunned a great variety of targets. We destroyed eight machines in airfighting and drove down fourteen out of control. Three British machines are missing.

We dropped eight tons of bombs last night on Lecateau, St. Quentin and Valenciennes rail stations. All the night-flying machines returned.

The idea of town defence has been received with some degree of favour by the Shikarpur Panchayat, who have already decided to collect a lakh of rupees and raise a Volunteer Corps of 1,000 to do police work only. Thirty-two men are reported to have joined up till now. The need for such a corps is strongly felt and many young men are looking forward to their leaders for imitating the example of Shikarpur, and organising such a corps.

BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

BRUGES ENGINEERING WORK DAMAGED.

ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., June 5.

The Admiralty states that between Thursday and Sunday the naval aircraft carried out night and day raids on the Bruges Dock, Zeebrugge and Ostend. Several tons of heavy bombs were dropped on objectives with good results. Photographs confirm that great damage was done to large engineering works at Bruges. We brought down three enemy machines in flames and drove down three out of control. Three of ours are missing.

Meanwhile the aircraft sighted and attacked a submarine and located several enemy mines during patrols in the North Sea. They also sighted a Zeppelin, but the seaplane was unable to overtake and engage it effectively. One seaplane is missing.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENEMY CAMPS BOMBED BY AEROPLANES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—In Kirkuk area our mounted troops, which drove the Turks over the Lesser Zab, have been withdrawn. The Turks made no effort to interfere with the movement.

On May 30th our aeroplanes dropped bombs throughout the night on the enemy's camps at Fatha and near the junction of the Lesser Zab with the Tigris.

FRANCE'S SUFFERING IN WAR

"NEITHER UNNERVED NOR EXHAUSTED."

M. Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner in the United States, speaking recently before the New York Alliance Francaise, said:—

"What we have suffered you know. Nearly 20,000 square kilometres of our country, the richest and the most productive, are in the hands of the enemy. Our population, diminished by the invasion of our northern territory, amounts only to 35,000,000 inhabitants. A little over 1,000,000 have been killed in battle, nearly 1,000,000 have been maimed and definitely invalided out of the war. Would you care to know the present strength of the French army? Listen:—

"Officers and soldiers mobilised on January 1, 1918, not including the native troops from the colonies and the workmen in the factories, amount to 4,725,000 men, of whom nearly 3,000,000 are in the army zone.

"That is the number; do you wish to judge of their quality: The extent of the western front is 755 killometres. Belgians hold 25, English 165, French 565. We hold, therefore, three-quarters of it. We have in front of us eighty German divisions; that means two-thirds of the German first-line troops, and more than half of the German reserve divisions. The Germans do not entrust to any one of their divisions a front larger than six kilometres, ours often hold nine kilometres each.

"Americans who leave for France these figures tell you what you will find over there; a country which has terribly suffered, but hardened to war and made greater by its sufferings; a country where our men in the line, thanks to the prodigious intensity of our mobilisation, are more numerous than in 1914, a country which is neither unnerved, exhausted, nor bled white; a country which wants to vanquish and has the intent to vanquish.

"Some more figures, if you please. What about our guns? We have in the line 15,000 guns of every calibre, and every day more than 300,000 shells are turned out by our factories. To get those guns, to produce those shells, we created an industry which did not exist before the war, and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but also to arm our Allies.

"And the day when faithful Italy found herself in peril—a peril which is now, averted—within a few hours we brought to her front the troops which prove the unbreakable brotherhood of our alliance.

"Gentlemen, that is France, such as you see ready fighting on her soil. Such is France, who for three years has awaited you, certain that you would come. You have. How are you standing now? What have you done to prepare the immense effort which is imposed upon you? That is the second question which I would like to consider to-night.

"In April, 1917, you had 9,524 officers and 202,510 men. You have now 110,000 officers and the number of your men in France at the present moment is notably in excess of the establishment of your army nine months ago.

"To equip this army with guns and airplanes, you called upon your Allies for the supply of your immediate needs, and you started simultaneously a programme of American manufacturing. Some people in Europe as well as here have been wondering why you should not, in that respect, have done everything by yourselves. These criticisms show that those people do not know, firstly, what time means in war and secondly, how infinitely complicated is the industrial war organisation which from the very start is required by an extensive production of ordnance and aviation."

KAIRA STRUGGLE TO END.

AUTHORITIES' NEW AND REASONABLE ATTITUDE.

SUSPENSION FOR THOSE UNABLE TO PAY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Satyagraha Camp,
NADIAD, June 3.

To-day Mahatma Gandhiji in company with Mr. V. J. Patel visited Uttersanda—a village three miles off from Nadiad: No sooner did he get down from the train than he was informed by some of the village people that the Mamlatdar, who was there to persuade people to pay up the remaining assessment dues, wanted to see him. Mr. Gandhi, as soon as he reached the place of the meeting, sent for the Mamlatdar. The Mahatmaji and Mr. V. J. Patel then had a short interview with him. After the interview was over, the Talati of the village was sent to the large meeting of the cultivators with an order from the Mamlatdar to the effect that the rich agriculturists of the village should pay up their dues while the poor *khatedars* will be given a suspension of the assessment till the next year.

After the order was read Mr. Gandhi came to the meeting and addressed it as follows:—

You have heard the order issued by the Mamlatdar. The order is made as a result of our consultation. A few days back when I had an interview with the collector, I had made suggessions to that effect. I told him that if he would act up to my suggestions the struggle would soon terminate. Such an order has now been issued by Mamlatdar. It was the first condition of our struggle that the day the assessment dues of the poor were suspended those who can afford to pay shall at once pay up the revenue. In the beginning Government was obstinate enough to say that it could not be done. Government said that the assessment that was fixed by them must be paid up at the proper time. The Mamlatdar has issued an order to the effect that those of you who can afford to pay up the assessment should pay it up and those who are really unable to pay will get suspension. Thus the Government will get the revenue; the people will preserve their self-respect; and they will also, be true to their vow. We must thank the Mamlatdar for this kind order, but how? By understanding the true significance of the order; that, is, by paying up your dues without any hesitation. Those of you who are able to pay the assessment must pay it up to-day or to-morrow, and you must make a list of those who are not able to pay. You must convince your talati that they are really poor. Then the Mamlatdar will issue an order for the suspension of their revenue. I have to make amongst you. It is this: Do not put down those who are able to pay the assessment as poor. Make a list of those only who, if they paid, would have to bring money from the *sahukar* at an abnormal rate of interest, or of those who would have to sell their cattle or ornaments. The smaller the list of such persons the greater will be our credit. The world will laugh at those who are able and who ought to pay according to their vow and yet would not pay. And we must see that we are not thus ridiculed. We must not wish to misuse the order of the Mamlatdar Saheb. If you will act according to my advice, I am sure, your vow will be a great capital for you, and you will be respected by others. We must act with a clean conscience. How bitterly did we feel when we were told that the Government was right and that we were wrong? Now the Government say that they leave it to us whether to pay the revenue or not. So our duty is two-fold. Those who are able to pay the revenue must pay it up at once. If they do not pay up, we must bring our influence to bear upon them. And, secondly, you must make a list of the poor khatedars, and after making it pay up your assessment. On the tenth June there is a war conference at Bombay. And I hope such orders as are given in this village will also be issued in other villages and I will be able to tell the Governor that our struggle is over.

BRITISH ADVANCE EAST OF JORDAN.

CROSSING MOUNTAIN BARRIERS.

In a despatch from Palestine dated March 31, Mr. W. T. Massey says:—General Allenby's Army forced the Turks from Es Salt, east of the Jordan, drove them down the mountain road towards the Hedjaz Railway, and before their foot-weary infantry could get any rest Arabs cavalry and the Imperial Camel Corps made them fight at Amman and blew up bridges and culverts on the Hedjaz Railway north and south of Amman.

I cannot speak too highly of our troops operating east of the Jordan. They have had to manoeuvre in most difficult country, rendered almost impassable by rain, unprecedentedly heavy at this time of the year. The one track called a metalled road is a mass of deep, sticky mud, and was left for the infantry and transport. The cavalry went over mountains so steep that even goat and sheep tracks were rare, and nearly all the way the troopers had to dismount and pull their horses and mules behind them. Gallant, cheery fellows, hard as iron, and with nerves of tempered steel, they made a remarkable raid. Having got to the Hedjaz Railway, their engineers made the most of their opportunities to destroy important portions, while the troopers engaged the reinforced garrison of Amman.

Nothing has whetted the military appetite of our men so much as the knowledge that German troops are in front of them. We have taken many prisoners belonging to the 703rd German Infantry Regiment, and have killed not a few. The troops who passed up the glorious flower-strewn gorge to Es Salt and those who made the long difficult ascent over the stony mountain sides have delivered the Turk a much heavier blow than is indicated by the capture of over 700 prisoners. The remark of a Londoner, "We ran them off their legs up the hills," gives in summary an accurate idea of how we captured Es Salt.

The Turks had no idea of what they had to meet. We crossed the Jordan on the 21st, but up to the night of the 23rd the Turks had only seen one cavalry regiment and two battalions of infantry. The enemy held strong positions at El Haud, Shunet Nimrin, and Tell el Musta across the road to Es Salt. When dawn broke the enemy might have seen the troops in wonderful array moving to battle, the Londoners having crossed the flooded river with many cavalry on their flanks.

The enemy left their fastnesses and made off up the mountain road as hard as they could. The Turkish rareguard at Nimrin suffered severely. The infantry turned Lewis guns on a battery and captured it. Only at one place did the enemy offer much resistance. They held a pass where there is a road bridge over the Wadi Abaid, but were driven from it during the night. Then, with rain falling heavily and the hills wrapped in fog, we halted just before Es Salt, which we entered on Wednesday morning (March 27). So precipitate was the Turkish retreat that the enemy could not destroy his ammunition dumps. Another gun was taken here, also about 20 German lorries.

Some Australian Light Horse and New Zealand Mounted Rifles were working east while the infantry were penetrating the clouds near Es Salt, the garrison of which town moved towards the railway. The pursuing cavalry and camelry made slow progress over the winding tracks. Towards the end of the journey the country was so terribly rough that some of the cavalry had to leave their horses three miles behind them. The Turks entrenched at Amman were thoroughly hammered, and the station with made-up trains in it was shelled. The enemy were reinforced in considerable numbers both from north and south, but while we made strong holding attacks on Amman, daring demolition parties moved out on either flank and blew up a two-arch bridge north of and several culverts south of Amman, and one section of the line five miles long was destroyed.

The weather is against us again. Two nights ago cavalry were fighting in rain and mist so thick that the men could hardly see their comrades next to them.

NO MILITARY POST ON REIMS CATHEDRAL.

CARDINAL'S "SWEARING TO GOD."

Colonel Feyler, the well-known military correspondent of the "Journal de Geneve" was at Reims on March 20, and paid a surprise visit to the Cathedral, the condition of which he decribes in harrowing terms.

In the course of a conversation with Cardinal Lucon, the Archbishop of Reims informed Colonel Feyler that, although in August, 1914, the French erected a wireless station on the Cathedral, it was removed before the arrival of the Germans.

"And from that moment no observation post—I swear to God—nor any military installation has existed on the Cathedral to this day."

"I swear to God," repeated the Cardinal deliberately.

The Cardinal then described his reiterated protests to the Vatican and the Emperor William's promise, which was not kept, that the Cathedral should not be bombarded so long as the French did not use it for military purposes. The Germans had repeatedly alleged that guns had been placed near the Cathedral. As a matter of fact there never had been guns near the Cathedral, but the guns, on the contrary, were far away. He added:—

"During a bombardment it never appeared to me in the least necessary to go to the cellar. I remained working in my room; I knew no shell would fall on the house and that the fire was entirely concentrated on the Cathedral. To-day the Germans again allege that there is a post on the building whence luminous signals are made, and they threaten to bombard it anew. Well, I repeat it is not true that there is any post; it is a mistake. Note that I do not say that the Germans are lying; I only say that they are making a mistake. I force myself to judge all these things with impartiality and to forget that it is a question of my country and of my poor Cathedral. How then does the mistake arise?"

Colonel Feyler climbed up on the ruined Cathedral and examined the scaffolding. The architect had stopped work owing to the arrival of a German shell two days before. Colonel Feyler adds:—

"If the Germans now again bombard Reims Cathedral, the question will be settled for me. All that I shall be able to do will be to try—and it will be a great effort for me—to imitate the fine spirit of the Archbishop of Reims and to say 'perhaps it is not bad faith on their part, but most certainly it is a mistake.'"

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS UNDER DEFENCE ACT.

NO POWER OF SUPERINTENDENCE TO HIGH COURT.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' RULES VALID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, June 4.

The full bench of the Patna High Court delivered judgment to-day in the matter of the Defence of India Act in which the petitioner asked the High Court to exercise their powers of superintendence over the Special Tribunals. All the three judges delivered separate, but concurring judgments holding that the High Court had no power to interfere and discharged the rule.

The Chief Justice observed that he was unable to discover any ambiguity in the wording of the Section of the Act and he was unable to find any expressed or implied intention of the legislature to confer on the High Court, powers of superintendency over these courts. It was quite clearly expressed by the Act that the judgment of these courts should be final and conclusive and in his opinion the wording of the Act was incapable of any other construction.

His Lordship then discussed at length the powers of the Governor-General-in-Council to create courts not subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court. The Court also held that the rules framed by the local Government under the Act were not *ultra vires* but were valid. The petition was accordingly rejected.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN RUSSIA.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF MUTINEERS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 3.
Recd. 8 p.m. June 4.

The Press Bureau issues a Russian wireless saying that the executive of the Soviets decided on May 29th compulsorily to call to arms workmen and poorer peasants in Petrograd, Moscow, Kuban and Don regions and declared martial law in Moscow. It ordered wholesale arrests of counter-revolutionaries and vigorous measures against the press.

The message says a great counter-revolutionary plot supported by foreign capital has been discovered in Moscow and Petrograd with ramifications throughout Russia. The plot was responsible for the mutiny of the Tchecho-Slovak corps which captured the railway junctions and lines.

Large owners in other regions are mobilising richer peasants to resist commandeering of flour by agents from cities. Depots of flour in Kuban and Don regions are menaced by a counter-revolutionary bank, which hopes to provoke foreign intervention.

The Soviet is confident that the calling up of starving people in industrial and corn growing provinces will frustrate the plot.

(Continued from Column 6.)

ceedings, announced that Bengal had made a good start and the applications received till 3 p.m. that day was about nine crores of rupees.

ALL-INDIA TOTAL.

NEARLY 7½ CRORES.

The following official figures of the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan as known up to 8 p.m. on the 4th June, 1918 (excluding subscriptions through Post Office are supplied to us:—

	Rs.
Bengal	3,67,08,500
Bombay	1,82,16,500
Madras	36,23,500
Punjab	43,91,700
United Provinces	20,50,000
Bihar & Orissa	7,05,200
Central Provinces	9,66,700
Burma	28,96,500
Total Rs.	7,45,38,600

SIND'S EFFORT.

MEETING AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 4.

A large and influential public meeting was held last night to inaugurate Sind's effort in the Second Indian War Loan. The Commissioner-in-Sind, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I., who presided, referring to the previous loan said, that Sind in proportion to her population should have subscribed 15 lakhs out of the total of 50 crores subscribed. Sind actually subscribed 167 lakhs which was close on five rupees per head, while the whole of India subscribed less than two rupees per head. He announced that the loan was being started in Karachi by a contribution of twenty lakhs from the Port Trust and that a private citizen who wished to be anonymous had already paid in two lakhs. A number of committees including a general committee, fourteen commercial committees, and a small propaganda committee were appointed to explain the financial advantages of the loan to all classes of population and to enlist Karachi's whole-hearted support for the loan.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE SUBSCRIBES TEN LAKHS

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, June 4.

Yesterday being the birthday of his Majesty his Highness the Maharaja of the Travancore offered ten lakhs of rupees for the Second War Loan, his contribution for the first loan last year being fifteen lakhs. Arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting to popularise the War Loan.

SECOND WAR LOAN.

BENGAL'S SPLENDID LEAD.

NINE CRORES SUBSCRIBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

A great patriotic demonstration was held on the occasion of the King-Emperor's birthday in the grounds of the Government House, Calcutta, to inaugurate the Second Indian War Loan. The proceedings were characterised by great enthusiasm and in the words of Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, one of the speakers, the scene presented was one unprecedented in the records of the Government House and indicated a sympathetic attitude of all classes of residents in Bengal towards Government in its determination to do all in its power to help to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion. His Excellency the Governor presided over the meeting, which was attended by the official and non-official notables of every community in Bengal. In the huge semi-circular amphitheatre, on the south side of the Government House, an immense enclosure of people, estimated at six thousand, was accommodated, while many hundreds more found room behind the dais. Great interest was shown in the full sized model of a tank, which is taking a prominent part in the campaign in Bengal. As the public were freely admitted into the Government House to attend the meeting the attendance was a record one. This was the second occasion when a function at the Government House was thrown open to the public, the first occasion being during the Red Cross sale held at Government House by Lord Carmichael a few months before he left Bengal. The chief feature of the meeting was a keen desire exhibited on the part of every speaker to make an attempt to beat Bombay this year in the matter of contribution to the War Loan and the start that was given, was very encouraging, as was evident from the fact that his Excellency at the conclusion of the meeting announced that applications received to-day till 3 p.m. amounted to nine crores.

His Excellency opened the proceedings by reading the following telegram from H. E. the Viceroy:—"Greatly appreciate the efforts being made to make the new War Loan a brilliant success and hope to-day's meeting will further this end and that Bengal will make response worthy of her Governor."

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In the course of his address his Excellency the Governor said that if the loan were raised in Great Britain instead of in India then India would have to pay interest to Great Britain, but if the whole of the loan was raised in this country people here would get the interest and this point of view at least must excite the highest enthusiasm of every one in India and particularly of those who were shocked by the apparition of that provoking spectre, the economic drain. This was one reason why from the view point of self-interest they should make the War Loan a success. The second reason why they should subscribe, was that this big war could not be carried on without vast expenditure of money and that if Government could not get money by borrowing they would have to raise money by taxation. They knew very well which was better, voluntary loan or taxation. Money raised by taxes is gone for ever, while money lent would come back to people with interest and profit. There was yet another reason why Bengal should make the loan successful. Much of the money raised was being employed to purchase commodities which before the war was being imported, but were now made in this country in increasing quantities. The War Loan was laying the foundation of Indian industrial development. They must realize that the triumph of Germany in this war meant the triumph of that system of thought which was the very negation of those attributes which civilization and humanity claimed as their own. In the interests of civilization, humanity and liberty, Bengal should make the War Loan a great success.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice, addressing the meeting, said that Germany had deliberately planned and undertaken this war with an ambition to establish tyranny over the whole civilized world. The war now being waged was a war of honour against dishonour, truth against lies, freedom against servitude, and he was sure Bengal would come forward to do her bit in helping the cause of right and justice.

Mr. W. A. Ironside said that last year Bengal was badly beaten by Bombay in contribution to the War Loan. He urged that Bengal must try her best to put in as much money as possible and maintain her position as the premier province in India. He hoped that Bengal would take the first and pre-eminent place in this War Loan.

AN ESSENTIALLY SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, addressing the meeting, said that the War Loan movement was an essentially Swadeshi movement. Money would circulate in India, swell the small pockets of Indian merchants and lay the foundation of industrial development. He appealed to rich men to contribute their utmost, as forbearance on their part would lead to taxation, which meant great hardship to the poor classes.

The Hon. Mr. Fazhul Huq, Rai Sheoprasad Jhunjinwallah, Maharaja Tagore, Messrs. Rengalal Poddar and Panchcowrie Banerjee addressed the meeting and made vigorous apeals for the success of the War Loan. The last two speakers addressed in vernacular.

His Excellency in winding up the pro-

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE DOMICILED COMMUNITY & H. R.

A POSSIBLE COURSE TO FOLLOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope I have succeeded in making out a *prima facie* case against the leaders of the Anglo-Indian Association. Your correspondent, "Anglo-Indian," has lucidly added his contribution to my tale of woe and his detailed exposition of the shortcomings of the Anglo-Indian community is incontrovertibly true. But, whereas such open confessions are readily and frequently made by the leaders of the community, what is still lacking is the necessary reformation without which the repentance only amounts to so many empty words.

With your extended courtesy I should feel honoured to let your readers have any benefit they may derive from my humble thoughts on this most difficult subject which has puzzled wiser heads than mine and has so long seemed to defy solution. At the outset I will admit that I do not claim originality for my ideas. The sentiments I express are gathered from the opinions of serious thinkers in opposite camps, both Indian and European, and—what is really strange—I honestly believe I can see a possible course that Anglo-India may follow which will not only lead to better fellowship with her Indian neighbours but also to a state of communal independence she has never known in all her history. I will first deal with a few general questions before I come to my constructive proposals.

The first of these questions is the propriety of political propaganda during the present war crisis. We have been treated to several arguments against such activities but the most seemingly logical of them is a mere cold-blooded theory which takes no account of human nature. The war is changing the face of the globe and the mind of the age. Whereas before the war, *Money* was the only topic that the world would discuss seriously, now, every subject affecting life is devoutly considered. In such moving times can any healthy growth, springing from the force of circumstances, artificially stop growing? At the same time it seems that conscription, if it were practicable, would be the finest thing out for promoting unity and raising the morale of the people of this land. But if that is not possible we must do the next best thing— there is "war work" to be done on the field and at home. The political truces that nominally exist amongst opposing parties of the belligerent governments are themselves very easily broken as we frequently see. With the disappearance all the world over of the bogey of unemployment, amidst the din of ceaseless and novel industries, and in the sight of abundant prosperity such as India has never experienced before, can any of its people afford to bury their talents? Now has an opportunity arrived for self-improvement which no backward people can afford to let go by. Will Anglo-India rise to the occasion?

Another point. Is it not high time we settled once for all the distressing question of the colour? The amount of prejudice that has crept into this matter leaves no room for the play of reason at all. The feeling of loathing at the colour of another's skin is a foul calumny against God. Let us remember that mankind is the highest order of creation and that we sin grievously when we love a pet animal but not a coloured brother. With these few words I would dismiss all thought of cajoling Domiciled Whites. If they do not come into the fold with a good and free will, let them remain out in the cold. They will soon begin to shiver. We have quite enough classes and sects in this country already, Heaven knows, and there can be no advantage in adding to the number. Anglo-India should embrace all sons of the soil of European descent without distinction except as to character. One other point. Who is responsible for all the snobbery we witness in our social relations? Indian caste prejudices are brotherly love compared to European snobbery. We are so particular about doing anything *infra dig*, so condescending in our dealings with those we consider to be below our social status, that the feeling can only be described as some unaccountable, haunting terror that is ever present in our minds. We can be slaves to a custom but what can be more foolish and unreasonable than fearing the unknown? All this uneasiness and excessive caution in our social intercourse does no credit to the descendants of the people that abolished slavery. On the other hand what a spurious imitation of fearless independence is the cheap familiarity practised by those who feel flattered to know or have dealings with their betters! What a contrast between such conduct and the free-and-easy outspokenness of the British Colonial who only sees in another a possible equal and requires to be convinced of another's superiority! If we had more of that spirit, half of our difficulties would disappear.

I come now to my proposals for building up a patriotic and independent Anglo-Indian community out of the very poor resources at hand. Anglo-Indian Associations have been in existence for the better part of a century but what have they accomplished? The raising of one hostel for students in Allahabad, quite recently, found their coffers empty. Amongst no other community in India, perhaps in the world, is there to be found such squalor and abject misery as exist among the poorest classes of this community. Its want of cohesion may be attributed to the fact that it has no stalwart middle class—they are all very poor, poor, or rich. When a fortunate or industrious member is doing comfortably well for himself the odds are that he will be eaten out of house and home by hungry relatives. The struggle for existence is truly pitiable but what is most surprising is that the worm never seems to turn. The false notion of belonging to a superior race makes this people endeavour to keep up appearances at any price. They are ashamed to admit their proverty, and will not stoop to do anything *infra dig* to supplement their slender incomes. And the leaders? Well, the President, for the time being, has had the honour of being nominated to the Imperial Legislative Council for a single term and though he is no longer there he may probably be compensated with a C. I. E., some day! The leaders of course—at least most of them—receive no remuneration for their work and this is probably quite fair for they are too busy at their own jobs to make political enterprise anything but a pleasing pastime. But, Sir, is this what you would call sport? Why in the name of reason do these self-appointed leaders (for that is what they really are) not make room for others with at least as good brains and capacities as themselves who would be prepared to fill their places for a reasonable reward and make the Assocciation's money talk? What is this Association doing with its members' subscriptions which should now amount to at least Rs. 5,000 a month? Squandering it unproductively! What did it cost them, I wonder, to raise those specimen Anglo-Indian Regiments of which we hear so little now? Nay, nay, if these leaders were the paid servants of their people and not their overlords they would have been turned out of office before to-day. This is the most important point. Beggars cannot be choosers, hence the cheap politico-charitable nature of the Anglo-Indian Association. But the irony of the thing is that this Association can afford to employ a capable go-ahead spokesman and pay him handsomely to instruct them in the ways of progress. In short,—no flattery intended,—they want a Horniman to lead them with a powerful Press behind them. And why should they not have both? Let them look around for a moment and behold the powerful voice of Labour Union in Western countries: Are these people much richer than we? When they go on strike, a week's unemployment makes serious encroachments upon their funds, but because they *can* kick and have leaders to show them how to do it, their governments and employers will not dare to look for quarrels with them and they pretty well look after themselves what though they may occasionally have a little too much of their own way. So much for agitation and reprisals. Turning to the fields of commercial and industrial enterprise, behold what great things have been accomplished by Co-operation. As I pointed out in my previous letter, we are a "nation" of—clerks, simple subordinates. If to-morrow India gets Home Rule, our "reserved compartments" will be thrown open to all and we shall have to dig our graves with our pens. Can we not prepare against such an emergency? Do not the signs of the times warn us to do so? Most certainly. Experience is a very hard school to learn in but fortunately we have here also the benefits of others' experiences to teach us. There is nothing to prevent us establishing commercial and industrial enterprises with our own money, little as that may be, and with such beginnings as stores, laundries, dairy and poultry farms, bakeries, and house-building, we should secure ourselves against all contingencies and accumulate sufficient wealth for further development. Look at the splendid example of the Rochdale Pioneers. A band of 28 British workmen, starting a Co-operative store with a capital of £28 seventy odd years ago under very adverse circumstances, has given rise to the present Association known as the Co-operative Wholesale Society (Great Britain) which has established itself in nearly every country in the world, engaging itself in several fields of labour, including Indian Tea Estates, and employing its own fleet of steamers to carry its goods across the seas! *No capitalists helped those people!* Many things are possible for us but we have got to think and make a beginning with whatever is at hand. We must appoint our own leaders, pay them well, give them their orders and see that they carry them out. All this we can afford with the money that is actually being spent at present on unprofitable and inane political propaganda. What we do lack, or rather have not sought, is the leader we really want. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

In conclusion, regarding your correspondent "Anglo-Indian's" mention of the apathy of members of the Anglo-Indian Community towards any serious movement intended for their betterment, I think this is easily accounted for. When we walk in the dark we require light. When we are in error nothing but the truth will correct us. Those natural Anglo-Indian men and women who flock in thousands to dances and whist-drives, but shun the "business" meetings of their Association, would surely repair, even in larger numbers, armed with bad eggs and flour bags, to a really genuine political meeting where they would be assured of "something doing"; or to a business meeting that *was* a business meeting *of their own*. The pendulum has swung towards adversity as far as it may safely go, in our case, and must now take a reverse course. But let us guide and steady it. Anglo-India, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free!"—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN ANGO-INDIAN.

Bombay, June 4.

The "Sind Advocate" of Shikarpur writes:—Many of the Shikarpuri Bania brokers failing in their attempts to do *satta* (speculation) business in Karachi owing to heavy losses suffered on last year's cotton and grain transactions, have changed their venue to Shikarpur and very heavy dealings in silver are reported, with the result that silver coins have almost disappeared from circulation, and currency notes simply cannot be changed or are being cashed at heavy discount, a Rs. 100 note being purchased at Rs. 97.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"PARSIS IN INDIA."

(Continued from Page 6.)

research he has laid the finger on some of the vulnerable spots in the traditional belief. He emphasises, what has been indicated by West, namely, that in the fifteenth century when intercourse after a lapse of hundreds of years was again opened up between the Parsis of Gujarat and those of Persia, the latter expressed their unfeigned amazement that there was existing in India a colony of Parsis. They had never heard of any Parsis living outside Persia, much less of an emigration from the country on account of the persecution at the hands of the rulers.

A weak point.

Perhaps the weakest portions of the book so far is the chapter devoted to the Parsi festivals. Here if Mr. Murzban had sought the co-operation of a scholar acquainted, if not familiar, with Arabic and Persian literature, he would have enriched his valuable pages with information which lies scattered not merely in learned reviews. Less than sufficient importance seems to be assigned to the great national Iranian festivals of Nauroz and Meherkan, which have afforded themes to numberless Musalman writers and which, as in Minochehri and Mikrizi, depict the festive observances of ancient Persia as reflected not only in the usages of the followers of Zoroastrianism to-day but as having customs and the recognized calendar of the much vaster Musalman population of Western Asia.

A landmark in History.

In his well-nigh unaided efforts the author has strained every nerve to achieve the success to which we believe he is amply entitled. The work will remain a landmark in the progressive history of the Parsis and not to consult it would mean grave prejudice to the solution of almost any question relating to the community whose progress Mr. Murzban minutely chronicles. Not only for the expert in India and America but even for the general reader interested in the Parsi community anywhere Mr. Murzban's book must remain indispensable for a long time to come. The high standard which he has attempted prompts us to a few suggestions, in view of greater utility of his most useful compilation. Impaired eyesight, we understand, is an unfortunate impediment in the way of Mr. Murzban's researches. We should like to know the provenance of the peculiar form of the Parsi feast given on page 377 as *Meherdyan*. Unless we are mistaken the Rivayat of Nar'man Hoshang dates from 1478 and not 1511 as stated at page 121. The name of the Arab geographer at page 128 should be Haukal. The typographical error at page 130 where obviously "proselytes" are meant deprives the sentence of its significance. At page V there is obviously intended "nay" for the "eh." Similarly at page VI an "it" and an "upheaval" are there by inadvertence. Lapse of memory or haste leads the author into an occasionaly queer anacoluthon of which an instance is furnished at page VII. At page XIII we have the hesitation between Muktad (singular) and Muktads (plural). The trifling drawbacks in two large volumes, aggregating over a thousand pages of clear readable type, fair paper and exceedingly useful indexes, do not in the least detract from the high importance of the book which is the *magnum opus* of a Parsi historian of tireless energy, actuated with a desire for probing every problem to the bedrock of truth and generally successful in presenting his considered point of a view to the great reading public.

THE BATTLE AND PEACE.

SWEDISH HOPES AND FEARS.

It is a curious study to follow the daily comments of the Press here on the progress of events on the Western front, says a Stockholm correspondent. They are as divergent and contradictory as are the statements even in regard to the facts of the telegrams which flood the Press from the seat of war *via* Berlin, or Paris and London.

One may discern, however, in these Press appreciations two distinct tendencies. Conservative organs in general show a decided disposition to see in the progress of the great struggle clear portents of a German victory; while Liberal and Socialist journals look upon the German offensive as checked, its eventual defeat portending that the game has been lost by Germany. Opinion in general may be said to be swayed by the hopes and fears entertained as to the result of the present portentous phase of the world conflict. The prevailing feeling is, undoubtedly, a great longing for peace. In the opinion of many, a German victory would be more likely to lead to it than the success of the German attempts to induce acceptance of peace by negotiation; while the victory of the Allies would, it is thought, prolong the war till they were able to dictate peace on terms of unconditional surrender. This is an extreme view.

According to another view, peace by negotiation would be more likely to follow a tacit acceptance of defeat by Germany after the present offensive, pursued with such tremendous loss, has failed and has proved the unselessness of continuing the campaign.

Then there is the average opinion of those who look farther and who feel that peace may be too early bought if it is to lead to German supremacy, the suppression of all liberty, the perpetuation of armaments, and the recurrence of wars. Recent events in the Baltic have left an impression which weighs on many minds and has brought the dangers of German preponderance nearer home.

CLEARING UP BATTLE-FIELD.

WORK BY SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION

The visitor to a recent battle-field or a freshly abandoned line of trenches, says the correspondent of the New York "Globe" and the Chicago "Daily News", is immediately impressed by the vast amount of rifles—broken and whole—bayonets, trench and field-cannon, unexploded shells and cartridges, steel helmets, rolls of barbed wire, broken carts, pots, pans, grenades, wood, and metalwork of all sorts used in war that lies scattered helter skelter about, and one deplores that so much useful material should go to waste. But visit the same spot a few weeks later, and one is even more impressed by the speed with which the debris has been cleared away, and of the orc which reigns where once seemed but hopeless confusion.

The work of clearing up battle-fields is systematically organised, special formations of men being regularly detailed for it, and is ranged in two categories:

First, gathering up of portable arms, machine-guns, trench-mortars, cannon, munitions, and supplies captured from or abandoned by the enemy; secondly, salvaging of the material existing in the shelters and defensive organisations from which the enemy has been driven or from which he has retreated. Special measures to assure this work are taken after each attack, or after an enemy retreat, such as took place at the Oise and the Aisne in March, 1917.

The material and munitions belonging to the first category are assembled in army parks, where they are examined: everything that looks interesting because of its novelty is sent at once to a special establishment, where it is studied in detail; reports concerning these studies are made, which, permit the general staff to be efficaciously informed concerning the technical progress realised by the enemy, and in consequence to take necessary measure to annul the effects.

The material of kind already familiar is partly sent to establishments in the interior and placed at the disposition of the War Ministry. Other elements of this material are sold to the Allied armies, who are able to use it; still others are saved as trophies or sent to the foundries or destroyed. Another part is conserved for the time being by the French armies, where it serves for teaching the officers and soldiers how to use against the enemy during an action such material as may be captured in good condition. There are numerous instances of men thus instructed saving the day by turning against the foe his own machine-guns or hand-grenades captured in the course of the action.

The material belonging to the second category is gathered from the shelters and defensive works by special crews; it is taken to depots behind the front, where it is completely sorted. The woods and iron in good condition are used for resupplying the army, the materials which cannot be utilised are considered as wreckage and shipped to one of the numerous sorting centres which exist all over France.

WORK OF SALVAGE.

The work of salvage is so splendidly systematised that nothing is overlooked and anything that can have any possibility of use is carefully preserved and shipped to an appropriate supply-depot. The writer continues:

Because of the increasing needs of the industries working for the national defence and the difficulty in securing the necessary supplies of first-hand materials it has been necessary to intensify the sending from the front to the interior of all useless materials, of all bits of metal and in general of all objects likely to be used again after repair or transformation. In every sector of the front special crews gather together all abandoned objects and materials and assemble them in depots where a summary sorting is made. As soon as a sufficient quantity of material is on hand it is transported by wagons or trucks to stations designated for the purpose and sent to one of the sorting establishments in the interior.

The salvaging of this material is very important as to tonnage, and the nature of the objects is diverse. The organisation which cares for the work comprises a numerous personnel of officers and men. The sorting centres are arranged to receive and care for large numbers of car-loads of material; the sorting of objects is done as rapidly as possible. The material sorted is then either forwarded to workshops, which can put it in shape or utilise certain elements in the construction of new materials, or, for the metallurgical materials, sent to the industrial centres, where they are sold to metal-working establishments and sent to the foundry.

A SUBMARINE STORY.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, writing from Italy, tells a submarine story for which no sailor can vouch, but which, he says, seems to have some foundation in fact, and is certainly *ben trovato*. One day a U-boat torpedoed a merchantman. Sighting a British destroyer coming up at full speed, she made off as fast as she could below the surface, taking her bearings from a lightship before submerging. Depth charges dropped by the destroyer exploded in unpleasant proximity, but the Germans were lucky, and after a time they seemed to have reached safety. The captain, however, held on submerged on the same course for some time. Then he came up again, hoping to find himself without a sail in sight. To his horror, he found the same lightship and the same destroyer as near him as ever. Again taking his bearings from the lightship, he submerged with all speed and set out once more on the same course. Again the destroyer made herself unpleasant, and again the U-boat was lucky. Once more the German came up to see where he was, and again he found the lightship in the self-same position while the same destroyer was after him again. How long this tragi-comedy continued history does not relate, but when at last, after trying his utmost, the German commander found that he could not get away from the lightship and had exhausted his accumulators, he surrendered, convinced that there was magic in it. Only then did he learn the truth. The lightship was being towed from her station for overhaul and refit under escort of a destroyer.

FIRST DAYS OF SOMME OFFENSIVE.

A SOLDIER'S STORY OF THE RETREAT

The following is a consecutive narrative of the part played by a single unit in the first days of the British retirement in March:—

We were sent off post-haste, and occupied a position to assist the French and in a few hours Fritz had forced a road through them, and our thin line of dismounted cavalry was all that was left to stop him. Our colonel, who was in an adjacent village, built a barricade and with a dozen others fought them with revolvers.

We managed to hold the enemy up for six hours, and then retired in the middle of the night to another position just behind. While the morning mist was still thick we heard. Fritz, with great yelling and shouting, charge and take the French line. Over the hill and just in front of us rushed about 20 to 30 Boches dressed in French coats and hats. They deceived us at first, but one of them took off his coat the better to start digging in, and we recognised the split tunic of the German uniform, so we opened up our Hotchkiss and rapid rifle fire, and in a few minutes they were all finished with the war for good. As the mist lifted we saw they had brought with them machine-guns and small trench-mortars.

We held on for some time, and presently our left gave, as Fritz opened a terrible machine-gun fire on us. The order was then to retire again, and this time we lost very heavily, as we had to go across a large open piece of ground, with Fritz holding the other ridge with numbers of machine-guns. I do not think I shall forget it for a while. It seemed that all must be hit in such a hail of bullets, but we reformed again, and gave them another fight, made up a line again, and gradually fell back on to a canal behind us.

That night we crossed the canal and again joined up with the French, who prepared the bridges for blowing up, for it was evident that we could not hope to beat back such a force as was against us. Next morning we blew up one of the bridges, and moved to make a local counter-attack, for Fritz's machines, which were flying close above our heads, signalled to his artillery, and they opened a pitiless fire on us while still in close formation. We again had to retire, while Fritz's guns and aeroplanes gave us the worst half-hour we had had. Our losses were again very heavy.

We re-formed again in an orchard, and again went back to the canal, and although by this time our numbers were greatly reduced, we dug in at the bridgeheads, all the bridges being now blown up, and prepared to give Fritz a fight for it if he should still come on. We spent a very anxious night, but by now Headquarters had got to hear of our plight, and in the early morning we were relieved by some infantry, and marched back a few miles, while we had our first real sleep for four days. Fritz had again found where we were by midday, and started shelling us, so we put off out of it, for we were finished and every road was full of French and English troops and artillery going to take up our job.

A few miles back the general of the division who took over stood at the salute as we passed, and, in a message which was read to us later, he said that we had done well, and had upheld the highest traditions of the British Army.

Many a time everything seemed hopeless, and I marvelled to find myself still alive when we reformed again, so I will leave you to imagine what sort of a week I have spent.

LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT.

CALMNESS OF PARIS.

How Paris remained unperturbed under the fitful bombardment of the German long-range gun is described by "The Times" correspondent, who wrote on April 1, as follows:—

It is over a week since the first of the shells of the long-range German gun fell on Paris. It was a curious morning, and even when the official communiqué declared in the evening that a gun was at work few people really were convinced of the truth of the statement. Paris, imagining that an air raid was in progress, took to its cellars. The tramways and "Metros" stopped, the omnibuses ceased to run, and the great shops, banks, and other big institutions remained shuttered until noon, when people refused any longer to remain underground. Slowly the life of the city flowed in its normal way along the boulevards, and the shops reopened.

The next morning, at the same hour with Prussian punctuality—Count Henckel von Donnersmarck warned the French that the Prussian would win any war in which he was engaged because he was a punctual being—the gun resumed business. M. Clemenceau had overnight decreed that public life must continue, bombardment or no bombardment, and continue it did. The theatres gave their usual afternoon performances, and the streets were as thronged as usual.

Nevertheless, it is useless to deny that a very large number of people who have nothing special to do in Paris decided to leave town for their Easter holidays. The trains have been crowded throughout the past week. A town requires some time to accustom itself to a daylight hate. Paris is really adapting herself quite admirably to the changed conditions of her life.

It will, no doubt, be a surprise to the future historians of these times to read the diary of the Parisian of to-day, and to see that he went about his business and his pleasure unperturbed, whether it took him to church on Good Friday, to the excited atmosphere of the sale of the Degas collection of ancient and modern masters, or to the last few performances of Gemier's magnificently mounted version of "Antony and Cleopatra."

The traditional Ham Fair, or Flea Fair, did its usual roaring business in more or less garlicky sausages from Alsace-Lorraine, and odds and ends of ironmongery and china. It is true that the railway companies have thought fit to change their programme and regulations "in view of the great numbers of Easter travellers," but Paris is taking its fresh troubles very stoically. An idea that has caught on has completely altered the aspect of the main thoroughfares. M. Louis Forest, without, perhaps, quite realizing what would be the result, advised Parisians to stick long stripes of paper on their windows so as to save their glass from destruction. In obedience to this hint there is not a shop window which is not decorated or disfigured by a geometrical pattern carried out in strips of paper. Some of the designs on the windows of the chief jewellers in the Rue de la Paix, for instance, are tastefully carried out in coloured papers, and are clearly the work of the professional paper-hanger. Others are equally obviously the crude work of the amateur. It is yet to be discovered if the idea is any good.

Meanwhile, more than one quarter of Paris bears the very deep wounds inflicted by the new weapon. It cannot be every day that the gun can hit a crowded church with the terrible effects to be seen at Saint X. (even the Saints have to become anonymous in these days). The church hit, while perhaps not in the first rank of the really old churches of Paris, is nevertheless a Gothic monument of great historical and architectural importance, and contained some very fine old glass, most of which, fortunately, had already been removed as a precaution against air raids.

TWO SEAPLANES BEAT FIVE GERMANS.

STORY OF A "BULLDOG FIGHT."

Thrilling stories are now to hand of the engagement between two British seaplanes and five enemy aircraft, which was briefly reported in an Admiralty communique at the week-end. The fight took place in the southern part of the North Sea, and in half an hour one enemy machine had been shot down and destroyed, the observer of another killed, and a third seaplane driven down on the water.

The encounter, writes a contemporary, was a sequel to an engagement which had taken place just before 9 o'clock that morning between three of our seaplanes and five of the enemy near the North Hinder. The fight, during which our men also attacked a U boat, ended by the Germans making a bolt for home.

Three hours later two British seaplanes, the crews of which included men who had taken part in the earlier fight, discovered while on patrol duty a hostile formation part in the engagement.

Gaining rapidly on the Germans in their swift descent, our two machines poured in such rapid fire that the enemy formation at once broke up and their machines manoeuvred in circles, apparently to gain a greater altitude. Still our airmen pursued them relentlessly, diving again and again on the formation, and riddling the machines with bullets, until at last the five enemy airmen formed up in single file and fled.

The result was that one of the enemy twin seaters was sent crashing down on the water.

Meanwhile, the sister British seaplane had been busy with another twin-seater. One of the pilots shot the German gunner, who was observed to tumble over the side of the fusilage, while the machine nosedived to the water and was unable to take any further part in the engagement.

Overtaking another German, one of our machines poured such rabid fire into her that her observer was shot, and she was driven down.

"We had orders to keep our bombs, to run from nothing (no matter what the odds were against us); and to show the Hun that we could fight," remarked one of the crew responsible for this success. "A nice start for a party! We simply riddled them and they did the same for us. The first one we brought down tried to cross our bow to ram us, but misjudged, and as we held on he had to go below us.

GUNNERS FACE TO FACE.

"I was using the bow gun and was leaning over when he came out right under me with the gunner, who sat aft, looking at me and pointing his gun in my face. I shot him, and the machine went up on its end and into a nose dive. It levelled out just at the water and withdrew. I don't know how much damage was done, for we hadn't time to look."

"They saw me crawling in and made it quite hot," said another of our men. "Luckily for me I slipped in the operator's blood and missed a very good burst that was meant for my head. My own gun had got so hot that the sights rolled off, and I had taken with me what ammunition I had left to use his gun for a bit.

"We used 2,500 rounds between the two machines. Most of the action was at about 200 feet. It was a regular bulldog fight and very dirty work."

As an instance of the coolness of our men it may be mentioned that in the height of the action the wireless operator of the second machine was shot through the neck and collapsed. One of the pilots and the engineer left their seats at once, climbed along the machine to the operator's seat and administered first aid, returning afterwards to their guns.

FELL BACK GRUMBLING!

"TOMMIES" WHO WANTED TO STAY WHERE THEY WERE.

A well-known Staff officer, writing to relatives, says:—

"The men have been wonderful. We are now on a line which I hope we shall hold. The operations are most exciting. Deeds most gallant are numerous. The men are in great spirits.

"It is very sad for civilians. One old woman is still in her cottage in the very front line. She will not move, and says the Germans can kill her in her home, but they will not make her leave.

"The first two companies of two battalions fought to a finish at a line of impact. The artillery galloped into action and fired over the sights. Wave after wave of fresh troops were thrown against our men, and we repeatedly counter-attacked. Never have I seen our men in higher spirits. They killed the enemy in masses, and grumbled when they had to fall back. We are very proud of them."

LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following telegrams, in advance of the mail are taken from Australian papers:—

HOW VILLERS WAS RE-TAKEN

AUSTRALIANS' RESOLUTE ADVANCE.

London, 3rd May.—The plan of the Australian counter-attack at Villers-Bretonneux had been worked out with the utmost expedition. Mixed Australian units from all parts of the Commonwealth who were handy in the neighbourhood had already met the enemy in minor fighting, and they were called on to retake the town whose high ground the Germans coveted. The counter-attack was in three parts. The absence of a formidable barrage was a novel feature, but the artillery concentrated on known points of the town, which the aeroplanes were bombing. The night was mild, but the ground mist was a disadvantage to the attackers. The scheme, which was carried out in its entirety, was that the Australians should advance eastward at two points just north and south of the town, and link up on the far side along the old line from which the British had been driven in the morning.

The British troops advanced simultaneously between the Australians into the town for the purpose of mopping up stray parti. of the enemy. The southern Australian force had the worst time, because the German machine-guns were busy along the edges of the wood, enabling the enemy to carry out a severe flanking fire. The Australians suffered little from the shell fire, but the machine-guns maintained a ceaseless hammering in the undulating country, mostly grass covered which afforded a minimum amount of cover. The Australians, notably the West Australian battalion, on skirting the wood, found themselves a target for machiine-guns seemingly from all directions. They marched on rapidly, regardless of the gaps in their lines. They encountered many posts in which there were machine-gunners and bombers who continued firing until the Australians went over them and then they surrendered. Many prisoners trooped in before the attackers had gone about 1,000 yards. The attack was launched at ten o'clock. The Australians advanced about 3,000 yards digging up in their old positions at midnight. The line has been maintained ever since, despite the enemy's later efforts.

A Perth officer describes how, when leading his men along the southern edge of the wood, he dealt with three machine-guns before he was wounded. He surprised the first, which fired a shot harmlessly, and apparently the gun was jammed the next instant. An Australian bomb accounted for the whole party. The second machine-gun having heard the bomb some forty yards away, had to be stalked carefully. The Perth officer took his men further into the wood, and they approached the machine-gun from behind and silenced the post with grenades. The third machine-gun was mounted in a small trench, and was sweeping the country over which the Australians were advancing. The officer pounced on the occupants and fired six shots from his revolver, almost point blank, killing two and wounding two. The others stampeded. There was similar fighting all along the line the Australians progressing resolutely in the face of the greatest resistance of which the enemy was capable. It is admitted that the severity of this Australian counter-thrust was a big factor in saving Amiens. The Germans have not gained a foot of ground in this vital sector since the arrival of the Australians.

Australians from the front are gratified at the manner in which the confidence reposed in them by the high command has been justified. They point out that when the Australian divisions hurried in all manner of conveyances to block the path of the Germans in their advance, they were practically given the post of honour, and were asked to relieve the British Guards. They held up the offensive where it was most threatening. Some Australians see the significance of the Germans renewing their offensive in a region which the Australians have vacated in order to save Amiens.

"THIS MASSACRE."

SPLENDID COURAGE OF TROOPS.

London, 26th April.—Mr. Philip Gibbs, the special war correspondent of the London "Daily Chronicle," telegraphed from the British front on Thursday:—"After I had written yesterday's despatch, many things happened. We lost Villers-Bretonneux completely. The enemy was in possession of the village long enough to stuff it with men and machine-guns. Up to 10 o'clock on Wednesday night the Germans believed that they held it firmly and permanently. Then came a brilliant counter-attack. Australian troops, by a most skilful and daring piece of generalship, were sent forward in the darkness without preliminary artillery preparations, and, relying absolutely on the weapons which they carried to regain the important position which gave the enemy full observation of our positions on both sides of the Somme Valley and beyond Amiens. The splendid courage of the Australians and the cunning of their machine-gunners, with the fine leadership of their officers, achieved a success. In conjunction with the British battalions, they spent the night in clearing out the enemy from the village, where he made a desperate resistance. We brought back from 700 to 800 prisoners. It was a complete reversal of fortune for the enemy, where dead lie in heaps between Villiers and Warfusee, and all about the ruins and fields in the neighbourhood. That sector of the valley of the Somme is no longer under fire. Indeed our guns and the enemy's alike declared a truce because the Australian, British and German soldiers were mixed up so closely that shelling was impossible for both sides. German machine-gunners on Wednesday morning in many places were cut off entirely by a British and Australian counter-attack.

There are small parties of Germans behind ruins and banks, and our men are engaged in rooting them out. The roads behind the British lines have been cut up considerably by the murderous German artillery fire. Passing along the broken road were living men with the ash grey colour of dead bodies. They were German prisoners under the escort of British and Australian soldiers. Throughout the morning I saw groups of prisoners limping on the roads, sometimes carrying stretchers with wounded officers. The men had been for many hours without food, as their supplies had been cut off by our artillery fire. The largest crowd of prisoners was at the front of the Australian headquarters. The staff officers who had been working throughout the night directing the battle came out to see the visible proofs of their success. There would have been even more prisoners, but the German shells caught a column of German prisoners who were leaving Villers, and killed 30. The rest of the men were dog-tired. They had been fighting all night until the British and Australian troops got round them and shouted "Hands up!" The Germans had come up on Wednesday morning with their tanks in order to seize Villiers. They struck the front which the British battalions were holding, and scarcely touched the Australian front. The English country regiments which were holding Villiers endured the terrible ordeal of the monstrous fire, which many say was the worst they had seen in the whole war. Finally, the enemy turned on the western side of the village four divisions, each consisting of twelve regiments of full strength, and these managed to fight their way into the village.

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER AMONG ENEMY.

The Middlesex, West Yorkshire, and East Lancashire regiments put up a great fight, but were compelled to retire to the edge of Bois l'abbe, while the enemy crammed Villers-Bretonneux with men and machine-guns. The Australians decided on a night attack. "It looked a pretty made thing to do," said one of their generals, "but in war pretty made things sometimes bring the best victories." In this case audacity was combined with skill. The moon was veiled by a thick wet mist. The Australian General decided that the men should go straight into the attack with bayonets and machine-guns, and should not wait for the artillery preparations, which tell the enemy what is coming. The plan of attack was to push forward two bodies to encircle Villiers while the Northamptons and other Britishers in the centre fought through the village from the north. This manoeuvre was carried out owing to the magnificent courage of each Australian. The Germans fought desperately when they found themselves entrapped. They had nests of machine-guns along the railway embankment below the village. These were fired fiercely, sweeping the attackers. Those who worked round the north-east of the village also came under the burst of machine-gun fire from the ruins, but they fought the enemy from the ruins, ruin to another in the streets. The Australians captured two light field guns, which the enemy had brought up according to his new habit of advancing his guns behind the third wave of men. The Australians also captured a number of mine throwers and many machine-guns. The enemy fought till he was put out by bayonet or bullet. Australian officers says that the piles of German dead in this village were frightful sight, even larger than at Bullecourt and Lagnicourt. On Thursday morning the enemy was seen massing in Hangard Wood. Field batteries wiped them out. Other parties, dribbling over from Warfusee, were swept away by Australian guns. Our tanks at Cachy slew Germans by platoons and companies. They got right among the masses of men, and returned with their flanks red with blood, after trampling down Germans. Every attack is costing the Germans an immense price. God knows how long they will continue to fling men into this massacre.

U. S. A. WAR EFFORTS.

SUBMARINE'S WARM RECEPTION.

Melbourne, 5th May.—The following American wireless message has been received from Honolulu:

New York.—The Committee of Public Information has received the following message from its London office. Veritably smothered by a barrage of depth charges was the result of a visit paid last week by the first German submarine that succeeded in getting inside information of the United States troops convoy bound for France. A dozen underwater bombs were dropped on her track in a few minutes. One troopship signalled: "Submarine sighted" and opened fire to port. Instantly the destroyers turned simultaneously and charged full speed abrust of each other upon the spot where the submarine was sighted. They went astern of the transport and she signalled that a periscope had twice popped up and then disappeared. The first destroyers over these points dropped a string of depth charges and the next supported with another string, as did the third. More were launched by the destroyers following behind the convoy to note results. The results are not positively known owing to the waters having been greatly disturbed. The sea was much discoloured and streaked with oil, partly from the destroyers but the attempt to attack had been frustrated thoroughly and quickly.

The Secretary for War (Mr. Baker) announces that 233,000 more men will be called to the army from 45 States this month, and that Congress has approved of an appropriation of 15 billion dollars for the army for the coming year. He said:—"Let us put specific figures. The United States will call up enough men to make victory certain, and as rapidly as they can be trained. The States of California, Oregon, and Nevada evaded the call owing to the large number of previous volunteers filling the quota. One hundred and fifty thousand men were called up in April. There will be 383,000 in two months, instead of 100,000 monthly as formerly planned. All the present training camps will be used and enlarged. Fifteen billion dollars will provide for 3,000,000 men.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Mr. F. D. Roosevelt) states that the United States Navy will have 500,000 men by the end of the year. The present number is 370,000, whereas there were only 75,000 at the beginning of the war. One hundred and seventy United States warships, with 40,000 sailors, are now in foreign waters. Hardly a day passes without adding a ship to the American fleet.

Virtually all the steel and pigiron have been diverted to the Government for war purposes as the result of a meeting of the nation's steel men here. Non-war industries must conferm with the policy of reducing the output where necessary.

The War Trade Board announces that the United States and Norway have signed a general commercial agreement which is the first of such a nature with North European neutrals. The agreement assures Norway of supplies as far as possible. Norway agrees not to hamper exports to America and the Allies, when not interfering with home needs. American supplies will not go to Germany nor will they replace Norwegian exports to Germany.

The Shipping Board states that 230 steel and wooden vessels of a tonnage of 1,440,627 have been launched this year. The Board is operating 157 yards with 733 ways.

GERMAN SCOUNDRELISM.

An outrageous case of German scoundrelism in high places condoned by the Empress herself who intervened to save the culprit from punishment, is pillored by a correspondent of the "Daily Express," who takes his facts from the German Press. Herr von Behr-Pinnow, Chamberlain and Private Secretary to her Imperial Majesty, sweated a personal profit of £260,000 out of the soldiers' wives whom he employed to make sandbags. When prosecuted for this mean crime, he had the audacity to offer £25,000 as "conscience money." What his judges thought of this is not known, for at the moment when they were about to sentence him the Empress intervened and secured his acquittal.

According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," Pinnow, having pledged his word to the Ministry of war that the work of sewing would be exclusively entrusted to the wives of soldiers, had procured from the military authorities the monopoly of the making and the supply of sacks and sandbags for the army. In the interest of these soldiers' wives the Ministry of War, in response to Pinnow's request, had agreed to pay them 10d., for each sack. Herr von Pinnow, thereupon, established a limited company to carry on the work, but it eventually appeared that this concern, which was started with a capital of £1,000, was carried on solely by Herr von Pinnow, with Frau Legatun, Councillor Rose, and a fourth party whose name is not disclosed. On this limited capital the company realised a profit within the period of nine months of £260,000. This pet of the Empress paid these stricken women only half the sum he had guaranteed, and his profit of £260,000) was made out of their sweat and tears. When, after being found out Pinnow offered to pay less than a tenth of his ill-gotton gains as conscience money the War Department was ready to accept it but owing to the determined opposition of certain Reichstag deputies it fell through, and Pinnow was accordingly charged with embezzling public money. At the very moment, however, when the judge was about to pass sentence a statement, which was circulated to the Press, but the name of the author which was not disclosed was handed to the court, in which every charge brought against the defendant was categorically denied, and he was discharged.

"Vorwaerts" states that Pinnow's offence was worse than that indicated in other papers. The wages of 5d. paid to the women was not for making one sandbag, but for ten, and even from this amount the charge for sewing cotton was deducted.

HARASSING BRITISH FIRE.

THE GROUND WATERLOGGED.

Mr. Percival Phillips, special correspondent of the "Daily Express," in a message from France dated 6th May says:—"Our harassing fire upon the German trenches and communications during the past three days has had the desired effect, and wherever the enemy infantry have tried to assemble the British guns have punished them terribly. All movement has been impossible. An annihilating bombardment of the forward area continues day and night, pounding the reliefs who are coming up to take over the broken trenches from the remnants of the exhausted divisions. The reliefs thus arrive at their destination greatly weakened and demoralised. Prisoners admit that the reliefs often lost their way and drifted hopelessly over a wide area quite unable to locate their units. Every day's delay adds to the enemy's loss and difficulties. We are under no illusions about the German plans. Despite their enormous casualties they must try to take the chain of hills behind Kemmel, and I am convinced their plans would have already matter alised but for the British gunners. Rain has added to the difficulties of the offensive and has wrought havoc. The roads and fields are in a water-logged condition. Flanders takes a long period of steady sunshine to stiffen the crust of the ground to bear infantry and guns. The fourth German Army is now inhabiting broad patches of impassable ground where the streams have overflowed their shallow banks and have become logoons. The Germans at present in the front line around Ypres and Scherpenberg are living in a bog and British forays are keeping the enemy in a state of tension. A mail van bringing German unopened letters to the troops in the front line fell into our hands in a curious manner. A shell killed the driver and the horses wandered on in the darkness and reached the British lines. The letters and post-cards were couched in a deeply pessimistic tone. The writers grumbled at the universal stoppage of leave and express an intense longing for the end of the war."

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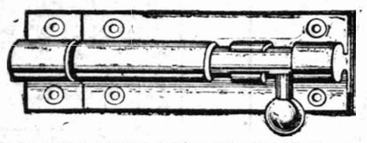
BOLT  BRAND

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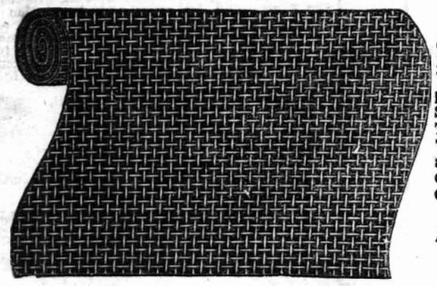

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RICHTHOFEN'S DEATH.

WHO KILLED HIM?

Mr. William Simms, the special correspondent of the United Press Association (U.S.A.) telegraphed during mail week, from the British front:—"The funeral of Baron von Richthofen, the German aviator, who was killed recently, took place from the Australian aerodrome, near Sailly-le-Sec (about ten miles north of Albert). Australian air mechanics made the coffin which contained the airman's remains."

The Australian Defence Department has issued the following message from the Official Correspondent with the Australian Imperial Force:—"Baron von Richthofen was one of the most celebrated airmen of the war He was an idol of the Germans, patronised by the Kaiser, and the victor in 79 aeroplane combats. He was shot down while flying low inside of the Australian lines. The bullet which killed him was probably fired by a Lewis gunner attached to a battery of the Australian Field Artillery. Von Richthofen fell at the end of a severe fight between British and German squadrons. A British airman believes that he fired the shot which killed von Richthofen. Whichever of the two was responsible, von Richthofen was shot down while flying very near to the ground, and chasing down a British scout. It was a dramatic end for a great air fight. The German champion crashed to the ground, and his machine was smashed to smithereens. Only one bullet was found in his body, and it had gone straight through his heart. The fight began when two Australian aeroplanes well out behind the German lines met suddenly six enemy machines above them. The Germans dived immediately to attack. The Australians, turning and firing, caused one of the enemy triplanes to fall, apparently out of control. The Australians themselves went down in order to escape, but, recovering eventually, they found themselves out of the battle, which was proceeding over the Somme between about fifteen aeroplanes on each side. A British Squadron of fighting scouts, engaged an enemy squadron, of which the Australians evidently met only a part. Four German triplanes are believed to have been shot down.

London April 24.—A friendly but lively controversy is in progress as to whether an Australian Lewis gunner in the Ancre Valley brought down von Richthofen, or a British aviator who was pursuing Richthofen near the Australian lines. M. Georges Clemenceau (the Premier of France) credits the deed to the British aviator. When the Fokker crashed down to the ground Richthofen remained upright, strapped to his seat, and he was dead. Australians who were near by crawled out at great risk, and placed a rope around the body, which they dragged to a trench. Meanwhile German gunners put a barrage around the aeroplane, hoping possibly to rescue von Richthofen at night.

CHINESE PREPAREDNESS.

FUTURE OF NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

The question of Chinese participation in any Allied action in Siberia has been to the fore for some time, and now that the military party is again in power there is a disposition to call a truce with the South in order that China may devote her energies to the Northern problem, says the Peking correspondent of "The Times," writing on April 3. The military party owes its success largely to the moral and financial support of Japan, and is ready to follow any lead given by Japan.

The relaxation of the Russian hold on Northern Manchuria has given the Chinese an opportunity to reassert themselves in that region, and they are policing the Chinese Eastern Railway, and hold the frontier near Manchuria Station with over a brigade of troops. They have the right by treaty to purchase the railway in the future, and recent events have encouraged them to expect that they will be under no necessity indefinitely to extend their lease of the northern portion of the railway as in the case of the southern portion, the lease of which was extended in 1915 until 2002. Provided that their sovereignty in Northern Manchuria is guaranteed, they are ready to give every facility to Japan and to cooperate with her or her Allies in whatever action may be deemed necessary to safeguard Allied interests.

The Southern party is not likely to welcome any action that associates the military party with the Allies and so consolidates the position of the latter in the country. On the other hand, the Southern party is composed of ill-coordinated elements, much weakened by their recent defeat in Hunnan and unable to interfere with Northern policy. Pressure is being brought to bear on both sides from all directions to put an end to the profitless strife that is ruining the country, and if the military party will make certain constitutional concessions there is a prospect of an amicable settlement.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

AN AFTERNOON AT "GROPPI'S."

"Groppi's" is the fashionable tea-shop of Cairo, it is more than a tea-shop, it is a tea-garden as well, and in a way, a sort of restaurant.

There come all the callow subalterns of the garrison with their "ladies," raised Heaven knows where. From what source come the lady companions of the junior officers of the New Army is a question which puzzles the wisest head in Cairo. Many of the girls are highly respectable, many hailing from the British Isles; it can only be surmised that there is a larger British female population in the capital than most people know of; "British" of course being understood under the British flag. But it is the most extraordinary mixture of Anglo-Saxon and foreign blood, including the many strains of the East, which man could look upon.

Lady Vera, after much persuasion from Dr. Listowel and Colonel Redpath consented to have tea in one of the little rooms overlooking the garden from which she could observe the throng in the garden below without being too much in evidence.

"Arrah, now, Lady Vera," persuaded the kind-hearted doctor, "it will change your ideas and give you something fresh to think about, and even if your father saw you there, he could not wish you in safer company than wid two old fogies like Colonel Redpath and meself."

So she went in by the private entrance with them with less of the sadness which threatened to settle on her young face before it had even reached its fullest perfection.

There were officers from every branch of the British service, every British Colony was represented. There was the rising sun of Australia on every hand, worn by all sorts and conditions of men, millionaires, sheep farmers, big and little townsmen, and the ever present remittance men, who by their bearing could be picked out with certainty from the crowd of Colonials by their easy manner, learnt very often at Eton and Oxford, and the natural way they wore their uniforms, in many cases not for the first time. Many a man who had made a slip and disappeared to the Colonies, came into his own proper place in Society again when the Great War of 1914 broke out.

Vera watched this throng with interest and presently Hugh Vereker lounged in and sat at a table by himself under the trees. Vera shrank back and hid herself behind the bead curtain of the window, at the same moment Dr. Listowel touched her arm and made a motion of his head towards the entrance to the garden. Ibrahim Pacha entered and took a set by himeself.

"Cou see who that is?" the Doctor inquired.

"Yes," she answered, "and I hope he won't see me."

Presently to her surprise Mrs. Bathurst, whom she had left but a short time before, entered the garden, Ibrahim rose and greeted her.

"Whatever is Helen Bathurst doing talking to Ibrahim Pacha?" Vera exclaimed.

Colonel Redpath laughed.

"You must be surprised at nothing in Cairo, Lady Vera," he said, "the most unlooked-for events occur here. Personally I see nothing unusual in a married lady taking tea at Groppi's in company with a well-known official of the Egyptian Government. I have no doubt her husband knows all about it."

"Does Colonel Bathurst know Ibrahim Pacha then?"

The Colonel laughed again.

"You are asking forbidden questions," he said.

Mrs. Bathurst and Ibrahim continued in close conversation for nearly half an hour, then she rose, and the Pacha saw her to the motor. He came back, and almost immediately Hugh Vereker came over and spoke to him.

They sat together for a few minutes and were in earnest conversation, when there was a disturbance at the entrance, and Willoughby Brent burst in, and seeing Vereker, went straight to him, evidently asking for some person. Vereker looked round and shook his head.

Vera was surprised to see Brent shake hands with Ibrahim before he left the table, but what puzzled her most was that the American leaned over the table and confided some piece of news to the two.

Vereker struck his hand on the table and turned very white. As Brent left, the two rose, Ibrahim slipping his arm into Vereker's as they left the garden together. Then Brent came up the steps and into the room in which Vera, Dr. Listowel and the Colonel sat, looking right and left. He saw her in a moment as he came in, and went straight to her.

"I've found you at last, Lady Vera," he said. "I've been all over Cairo after you. There won't be any need for me to go to Port Said, thank God! I have just had this cable from my friend, the captain of the United States warship there. Congratulations, Lady Vera!"

He laid the cable before her on the tea-table. This is what she read:—

"Captain Blake picked up by a sea-plane Carrier, and taken to Cyprus safe and well."

Dr. Listowel got up and pulled back the curtain from the window.

"Give her all the air you can," he said, "or she'll faint."

CHAPTER XIX.

GO AND MAKE A NAME.

When Ibrahim Pacha left Groppi's tea-garden with Hugh Vereker the two got into the former's motor-car, and were driven straight to the Avenue Marabout.

The Pacha's house was a pleasant sight that hot afternoon with the abundance of flowers and greenery kept wonderfully fresh by the matchless Egyptian gardeners, who have brought garden irrigation to a fine art.

The Pacha and Vereker passed through an avenue of blossoms to the cool white house, and straight to the Pacha's private room.

"Take that armchair, Vereker," said Ibrahim, "while I get you a cigarette, or still better come and select one from this cabinet, you will find a variety."

Meanwhile he rang a bell, and ordered whiskey and soda. This arriving and the door closed again, he took a seat opposite his visitor.

"You are taking this matter very badly, Vereker," he said, "you are not playing a man's part."

"I tell you,' cried Hugh, who was very much excited, and had taken his whiskey and soda at a gulp, "he shall never marry Vera, that I swear."

The older man smiled.

"How are you going to prevent it?"

"I shall take every means in my power. I rely upon you to help me."

The Pacha shook his head.

"Don't rely upon me," he said.

"But you know you did help me," Vereker replied heatedly; "why are you going to desert me now?"

Ibrahim did not answer for a few minutes.

"It is true that I was prepared to help you when I thought you were being ousted from your position with regard to Lady Vera. I was under the impression you were engaged to her. For another reason you know I have to serve the masters who pay, and well—I thought you would be useful."

"How useful?"

Ibrahim raised his hand.

"We won't discuss that matter now," he said, "it is past, remember I have to earn my pay. I have formed an entirely different idea of the situation, and I intend to do nothing to disturb the relations between Lady Vera and Captain Blake."

"Then you are deserting me at the very time I require your assistance most."

"As I told you before you are taking a very foolish course. It is quite clear that Lady Vera has made up her mind as to whom she will marry, and in my opinion nothing in the world will cause her to alter it. She has a very determined disposition."

"And to think," sobbed Vereker, burying his face in his hands, "that if Blake had never turned up she would have married me!"

Ibrahim got up and patted him on the shoulder.

"Cheer up," he said, "you are behaving just like the boy you are, and you are practically crying for the moon, which is a very foolish proceeding indeed. Be a man, there are thousands of other nice girls like Lady Vera, find another!"

"There isn't another like Vera!"

"So you will think until you fall in love with the next. But there is something else you want very badly, my boy, as well as a sweetheart. No you don't—" he added as Hugh's hand went out to the whiskey. "I am not going to let you fly to that for consolation. That would be as unmanly as fretting about a girl you can't get. You shall have one more whiskey and soda before you go, and in the meantime just listen to me." The boy sat up and looked him in the face.

"Now you, Vereker, are a man whom other men look up to. You are an officer in the Guards. You are supposed to be as a body, and, on very good authority, are, a pattern to the rest of the army. I know the high standard of honour which prevails in the Household Brigade, and I admire it. Now I want you to act up to it. Do you think it would accord with that code of honour, even if it were possible, to steal away the affianced wife of a gallant officer like Captain Blake?"

"I was first," persisted Vereker.

"That's nonsense, answer my question."

The boy pondered:

"You would not have done it as an Etor boy," suggested the Pacha.

That turned the scale: Hugh recollected his Eton days.

"What would the old Eton boys think of you?" the Pacha added.

"Well I admit," proceeded Hugh after a considerable pause, "that I have been a bit of an outsider over this affair, but I was so fond of her."

The Pacha raised his hands once more.

"Forget all that and act the man this is only one of the little trials of your life, you will get much worse ones. You have had a taste of them at Mons. Now I've got a proposition to make to you."

"What is it?"

"You are wasting your time, Vereker. The damned sensual seductiveness of the atmosphere of this place has got into your bones, and will in time ruin you if you stay here. Why not apply to be transferred to France. You are perfectly well now."

"And leave Vera?"

"And leave Vera," the Pacha repeated, "go and make a name for yourself on the French front."

The boy rose and began to pace the room; then suddenly turned and faced Ibrahim:

"People say a lot of bad things about you, you know, Pacha," he said.

"I've no doubt they do," was the reply.

"But whatever they say," continued Vereker, "there is one thing that is quite true, and that I'll stick to as long as I live."

"Might I inquire what that is?" asked the Pacha, who was arranging the cigarettes in their case.

"Well, you're a damn good fellow," Hugh replied, "there's not a doubt about that."

Ibrahim turned from the cigarette cabinet.

(To be continued on Sunday June 9.)

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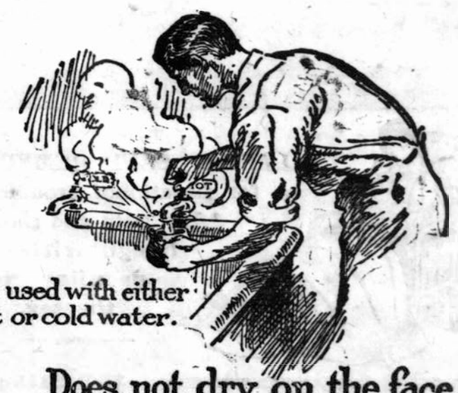

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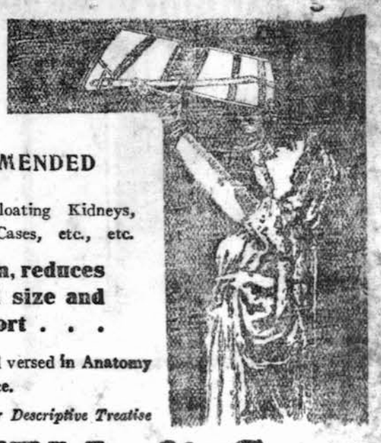

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